

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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Solomon's Temple.

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LUNCHING IN BATHING-DRESSES: SOCIETY BY THE DANUBE—AFTER THE MORNING DIP.

Our drawing shows an every-day sight of the summer season at a famous bathing establishment on the Danube. There the bathers, having enjoyed their dip, take light refreshments in an open-air restaurant, and then dress again or go into the water again for another swim.—[DRAWN BY CYRUS CUNEO.]



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Inverness, 1909.

T. A. WILSON,  
General Manager.

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## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE.

(See our Supplement.)

THE interesting and startling suggestion that the Freemasons of the world shall rebuild Solomon's Temple in Jerusalem, reminds one of the story of Julian the Apostate, who, willing to defy the predictions of Holy Writ, determined to rebuild the Temple. Tradition tells of the work being interrupted by fire appearing from the heart of the earth. Whatever the cause may have been, history certainly records the fact that the Apostate Emperor failed in his purpose.

Is the present time more favourable for the rebuilding of the Temple? Time alone will show. The means the Freemasons may have, but how about the site? The Temple of Solomon was built on a ridge east of the city of Jerusalem, known as the hill Moriah. Centuries before the days of Solomon this is supposed to have been the spot where Abraham offered his son Isaac. In David's day the hill Moriah was still the open country, with a farm and threshing-floor, owned by a Jebusite, Ornan, from whom David bought it.

In Chronicles we read of 150,000 men being employed by Solomon in quarrying and carrying the stones, many of which must have been of gigantic proportions. Close to the Damascus Gate, at the north end of modern Jerusalem, may be seen an old subterranean quarry popularly called "Solomon's Quarries." He also requisitioned the aid of his father's old friend, Hiram of Tyre, who sent many skilled Phœnician workmen, and it is interesting to know, as a confirmation of the Bible story, that the agents of the Palestine Exploration Fund discovered Phœnician masons' marks on one of the foundation-stones of the Temple wall, some 80 feet below the present surface.

The Temple building itself was not large, but, including the outer courts and cloisters, probably covered a considerable amount of ground. Much precious metal and stones had been used in ornamenting it, while at the entrance to the Holy Place stood two bronze pillars or obelisks, about 40 feet in height, containing ornamented capitals of carved lilies. They were named Jachin and Boaz, words very familiar to Freemasons. On the highest point of the rock stood the great brazen Altar of Burnt Offerings. The most beautiful part of the building was the Temple itself. At the entrance was a porch 180 feet in height, evidently a very high tower, perhaps in the shape of a graceful minaret. A gateway led into the Holy Place, the walls of which were overlaid with gold. It contained the Golden Altar of Incense, the beautiful Seven-branched Candlestick, and the Table of Shewbread, all of gold. Beyond the Holy Place, and separated from it, according to some authorities, by a beautifully embroidered curtain, was the holiest place of all. It contained the Sacred Ark, a chest of gold with a lid on which figured two angels of gold with outstretched wings.

This Temple stood for 410 years, when it was completely destroyed by Nebuchadnezzar. Many of the vessels, etc., were carried to Babylon, but what became of the Ark, the most sacred thing in the Temple, we are not told. It has vanished. Seventy years later the returning Jews were allowed to rebuild their Temple. This was done under the direction of Zerubbabel, but it was so poor and insignificant that the shouts of joy of the younger people were mingled with the lamentations of the older men who had seen Solomon's magnificent structure. This building was partially destroyed more than once, and when Herod made himself King of the Jews he determined to flatter their vanity by promising them a Temple which should be second to none in beauty, size, and wealth. Solomon built his Temple in seven years, Herod's took forty-six years to build, and in the days of Our Lord must have presented a structure of dazzling beauty, covering thirty-five acres of ground, with four imposing cloisters, one of them—the Royal Cloister—very nearly twice the length of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Court of the Gentiles had been greatly enlarged, and could accommodate 100,000 people. The sacred structure was surrounded by a beautiful barrier with golden pillars at intervals, while notices on the stones warned Gentiles from passing through. One of these very stones was discovered recently, built into a Jerusalem house, and containing the notice in Greek. This barrier is called by St. Paul the "Middle Wall of Partition." But it was on the Sanctuary itself that Herod lavished the most costly materials and the most exquisite workmanship. Where Solomon had placed his two bronze pillars, Herod put four, each of them 100 feet high, around which clustered by way of further adornment a golden vine. Stones, weighing about a hundred tons, which date from this Temple, have been found. One can well understand the pride with which the Disciples said to Our Lord, "Master, see these stones," which led Our Lord to predict the downfall of the Temple and city. On the 9th of the Jewish month Ab, A.D. 70, having stood less than a century, this third Temple was destroyed, and the site has been in the hands of Gentiles ever since. A heathen Temple stood there in the second century, and in the sixth century Justinian erected his church. A hundred years later the Caliph Omar took the city, and Abd-El-Melek, Caliph of Damascus, in 688 built the beautiful Dome of the Rock. It was captured, now by Crusaders, now by Moslems, and finally passed into Moslem hands. Saladin did much to restore and beautify it.

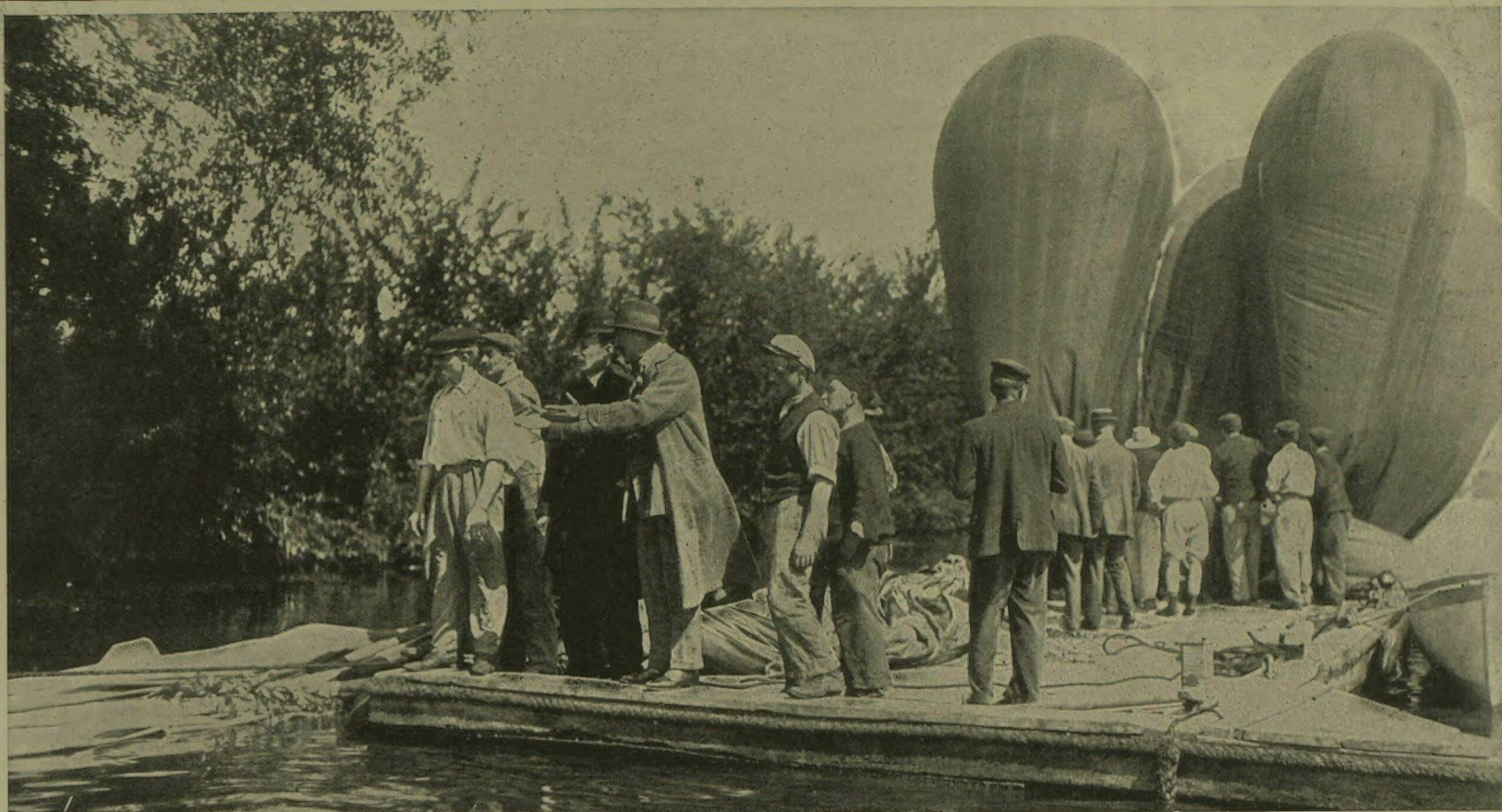
To Moslems, the Harem-esh-Sherief (the Noble Sanctuary), as it is now called, is only less sacred than Mecca and Medina, for Mahomet is said to have started from this place when he visited Heaven. It was, therefore, jealously guarded, and Jews and Christians were prohibited under pain of death from entering. Until quite recently tourists could only enter when in charge of a Government official, and by the payment of backsheesh; the news, therefore, that since the new régime in Turkey Jews have been admitted freely into the Temple platform is a startling innovation and a sign of the times.

Will the Moslems be prepared to part with this square of thirty-five acres even for all the wealth of the Freemasons? If the latter secure it, it will be through the intervention of a higher Power than man's.



# A DIRIGIBLE BALLOON IN THE SEINE: THE WRECKED CLÉMENT-BAYARD.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY BRANGER.



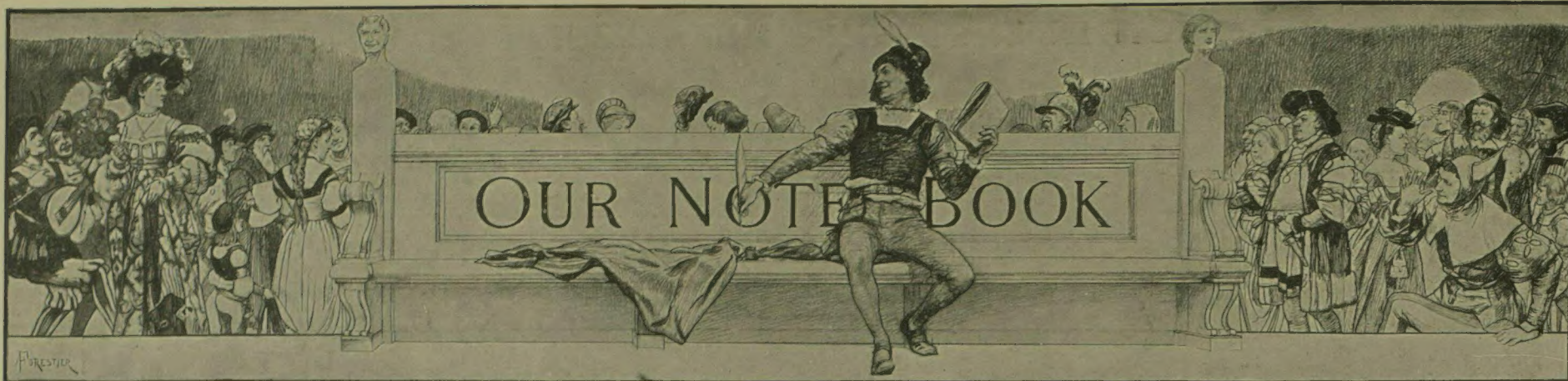
1. THE WRECKED SISTER OF THE DIRIGIBLE THAT IS TO COME TO ENGLAND: A CLÉMENT-BAYARD IN THE SEINE, SHOWING TWO OF THE STABILISERS AND ONE END OF THE BALLOON.

2. WORKMEN ABOUT TO COMPLETE THE DEFLATION OF THE WRECKED AIR-SHIP.

3. THE HOLE THAT CAUSED THE FALL: THE ALMOST-DEFLATED BALLOON, SHOWING THE RENT.

A Clément-Bayard dirigible, sister to the air-ship that is expected to reach this country during next month, met with disaster near Paris on Monday. She was to have been bought by Russia, and a Russian officer was aboard her, together with the captain, M. Capazza, and a mechanic. Various evolutions were carried out; then the wind rose. Thereupon, the air-ship, made for home, and it was during the return journey that she struck a willow on an island in the river. Gas began to pour from the gas-bag, and the whole affair to sink into the water. The Russian officer and the mechanic promptly jumped into the river. The captain of the air-ship stuck to his post. In view of this disaster, it is interesting to read the statement made, of course quite unofficially, that the German authorities do not intend to buy any more Zeppelins, as, so it is said, they do not consider the serviceability of dirigibles in time of war sufficiently proved. The wrecked Clément-Bayard was built a year ago.





By G. K. CHESTERTON.

THERE was a time when a man would sail to strange islands or climb up into the hamlets hidden in high mountains, in order to find quaint old customs or strange superstitions still surviving. But this (I am glad to say) is rapidly becoming unnecessary. For nowadays it is not the old customs that are quaint, but the new customs. Superstitions are not surviving out of the past, but arriving out of the future. I do not need to sail to strange islands, for my own island is becoming quite strange enough for me. I am relieved with heartfelt joy of my previous duty of ascending steep precipices, for the ordinary ways of modern society are quite steep enough for anybody. The fads of the cultured grow every day more pleasingly identical with the habits of the barbarian. Why seek out a shaggy tribe of horsemen in Siberia who live only on mares' milk? Why, the nearest American millionaire very likely does the same. Why go to Ultima Thule to find real Highlanders living only on oatmeal and whisky? Be content with the first Earl and Countess among your friends: you will very likely find that the Countess is idealistic and lives on oatmeal, while the Earl, as a natural consequence, lives on whisky. Why seek in some huge yet secret desert of Arabia for that strange sect that holds wine in abhorrence? The next Bishop I meet may be an open and shameless teetotaler, giving scandal to the weak. The mountain (if I may so describe myself) need not go to Mahomet. Mahomet has come to the mountain; I am always meeting him at dinner. Why break through jungles to find black men who eat their meat raw, when the doctors may be telling us next year that white men ought to eat it raw? Why describe the dances of lightly clad Hottentots, when similar things are becoming so fashionable in the most exalted circles? And why search for the Missing Link, living on nuts and roots, when, by all accounts, the Superman (who is expected shortly) will do just the same. I abandon my project of emulating Captain Cook. By merely sitting in an arm-chair and watching one's fellow-creatures progress, one may have all the exact sensations of a man travelling among savages.

For my part, I believe that this is how people really began to be savages. They progressed clean out of their clothes. They did so because they had already progressed clean out of their wits. They got some fad about food, and forgot how to cook it; they got some fad against houses, and forgot how to build them. They began to believe in doctors rather than in the wholesome tradition of the whole tribe. Over-civilisation and barbarism are within an inch of each other. And a mark of both is the power of medicine-men. But here, perhaps, an objection may be offered to this view. It may be said that with us these weird habits and abstentions are individual; whereas it is the mark of the barbarous tribe that they are always collective and coercive. It may be said that a man in the Siberian tribe drinking anything but mares' milk might be torn in pieces by six horses; and it might be urged, perhaps, that this seldom happens in London society. It may be said that the Countess eats oatmeal only as a private and partly insane person, but that the House of Lords does not officially eat oatmeal, it does not decree oatmeal as a part of its constitution. The tribe violently enforcing fantastic limitations; that

(it may be said) is the real sign of savagery. Well, we are coming to that, too.

I invite the reader's attention to the following extract from an excellent English paper quoting from a well-known American one—

The war against the cigarette in the United States has been going on for some time past, but few people in this country realise the extent to which the American anti-cigaretteists have impressed their views on public policy. The last Sunday edition of the *New York Times* to reach us contains some interesting facts relative to the matter—

of cigarettes is not conducive to good shooting or clear thinking. Here in this country we are a little more advanced. Like England, we sell cigarettes to our sailors, but we are apparently getting ready to stop it. The anti-cigarette specialists have long cried out against what they consider to be an act of Government criminality, and now the navy itself is beginning to swing into line."

Now, that is all pure barbarism; the unmistakable blind howl of the pack. Men must have wholly lost that instinct for individuality which is the crown of civilisation, that thing which we call freedom, if they can thus loosen all the tribal terrors against

a thing like a cigarette. It is a mere wild taboo, imposed hypnotically by a few medicine-men. The physical danger of cigarette-smoking bears not the slightest proportion to such enormous and absurd spectacles of public panic. One might as well arrest people for walking about in the rain, a thing of which many a man has died. Possibly they will do that; perhaps we shall hear shortly that ten States of the Union have said through their Legislatures and their Governors that the rain must go. But what is a cigarette, what is it well known to be by every man who has ever seen one and whose mind is not influenced by the medicine-men? What are its effects as we actually know them? A cigarette is a thing which the overwhelming majority of our smoking acquaintances consume frequently, but in such a manner as to make it absolutely impossible to observe in them any effect of it at all. A fairly large minority consume it so that one may roughly form the opinion that they would be better in health if they smoked less, just as one forms the opinion that they would be better if they took a shade more exercise or ate a shade less meat. A mere dot on the map of this minority is a very small minority of people who are so constituted that they should not smoke at all; and a smaller dot marking a yet tinier minority who actually induce illness by smoking. Those are about the proportions of peril in the thing. It is about as dangerous as sitting in the sun, not so dangerous as sitting in a draught. It is about as questionable as drinking coffee, not quite so questionable as eating pork. If a policeman can take away my cigarette, there cannot be the slightest rational objection, on a warm day, to his taking away my overcoat. In wet weather he might change my boots for me violently in the street, or suddenly garrot me with a muffler. The thing is a typical mild human indulgence, enjoyed by most people and over-enjoyed by a few people, a thing like scent or sweetmeats. Realise that reality which we all know it to be, and then measure that mad abyss of disproportion, on the other side of which are the eight States holding up their streets with policemen and treating every man who is

carrying a cigarette as if he were carrying a bomb. Thus all our cranks of culture are leading us back (or onward) into barbarism. For the essence of barbarism is idolatry; that is the worship of something other than the best reason and justice of the Universe. Idolatry is committed, not merely by setting up false gods, but also by setting up false devils; by making men afraid of war or alcohol or economic law, when they should be afraid of spiritual corruption and cowardice. The Moslems say, "There is no God but God." The English Moslems, the abstainers, have to learn and remember also that there is no Satan but Satan.



TO COMMEMORATE A MEETING OF MONARCHS: A MONUMENT AT MARIENBAD.

This monument at Marienbad commemorates the meeting of King Edward and the Emperor Francis Joseph two days before the latter's birthday five years ago, and stands on the spot where the meeting took place. The inscription, which is in German, may be translated: "Souvenir of the meeting of monarchs, 16th August, 1904." This year the two royal friends found it impracticable to meet in person, as usual, but King Edward honoured the Emperor's birthday at Marienbad by discarding for the day his incognito of "Duke of Lancaster," and giving a banquet to which many Austrian guests were invited. He also sent the Hon. Arthur Walsh to convey his congratulations to the Emperor, and present him with a portrait of himself and an autograph letter.

"Eight States, speaking through their Legislators and their Governors, have said that the cigarette must go. In Tacoma they are even arresting smokers on the streets. Nobody has been able to buy a cigarette in Minnesota since midnight a week ago. More than a million were sold in Minneapolis alone the day before the law went into effect. Then the statute came down with a crash."

But what is the use of a statute's coming down with a crash on cigarettes that are no longer there?

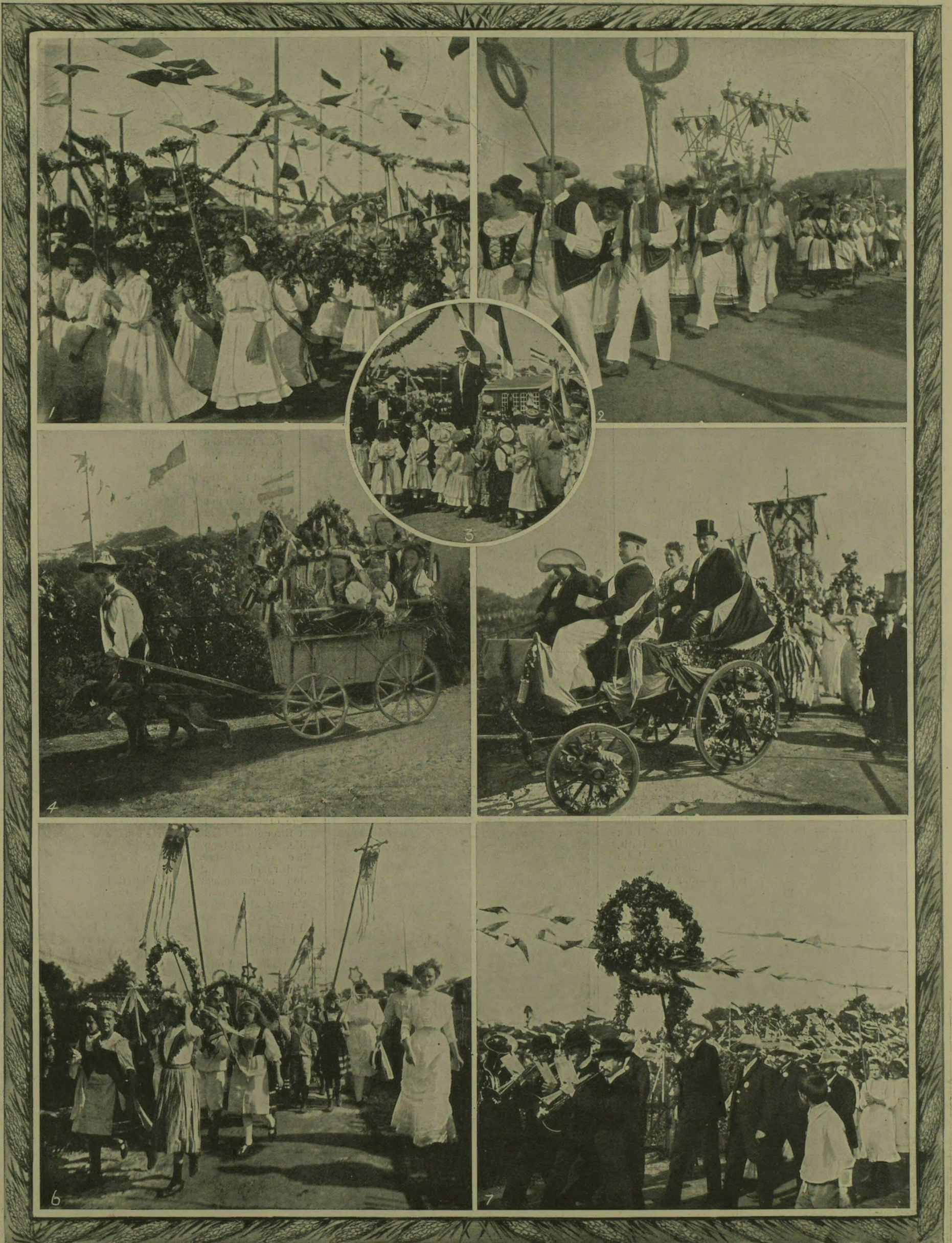
"Ought sailors to smoke cigarettes?" is a question suggested by some further remarks of our contemporary—

"Strangely enough [it declares] the British Government keeps cigarettes aboard its war-ships to sell to its sailors, though the fact has been pretty well demonstrated that the excessive use



# THE GARDEN CITY AS GERMANY KNOWS IT: A HARVEST FESTIVAL.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HAECKEL.



1. GIRLS BEARING GARLANDS OF LEAVES, AND BOYS CARRYING SCYTHES, IN THE HARVEST FESTIVAL PROCESSION AT A GERMAN GARDEN CITY.

2. REAPERS AND WOMEN-REAPERS IN THE PROCESSION.

3. AN ADDRESS BY AN OFFICIAL.

4. A PRIMITIVE CARRIAGE: A CAR THAT FIGURED IN THE PROCESSION.

5. A MORE ELABORATE CARRIAGE: THE MAYOR OF THE HARVEST PROCESSION AND HIS WIFE.

6. CHILDREN IN THE PROCESSION.

7. THE HEAD OF THE PROCESSION.

We illustrate a somewhat remarkable harvest festival in a garden city, or, as the Germans have it, Arbour-settlement, near Berlin.





SIR EDGAR VINCENT,  
Appointed a Trustee of the National  
Gallery.  
*Photo. Elliott and Fry.*

THE LATE LORD ELIOT,  
Found shot in the gun-room at  
Port Eliot.  
*Photo. Lafayette.*

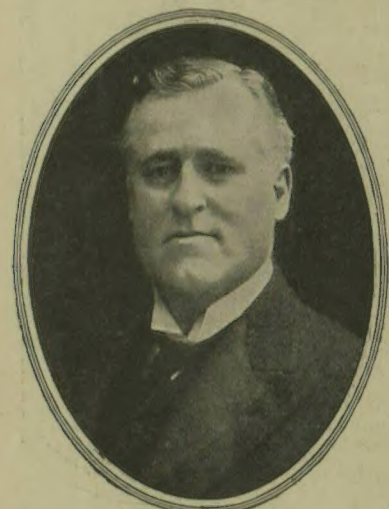
MR. WALTER WELLMAN,  
Whose air-ship was wrecked while making  
for the North Pole.  
*Photo. Branger.*

#### Personal Notes.

#### PORTRAITS AND WORLD'S NEWS.

is a man of the world who knows his Europe—qualifications very useful in the position to which he has just been appointed, that of a Trustee of the National Gallery. In 1883, he became President of the Council of the Ottoman Public Debt. For the next six years he was Financial Adviser to the Egyptian Government, and from 1889 to 1897 he returned to Constantinople as Governor of the Imperial Ottoman Bank. He has published a Grammar of Modern Greek, which is in use at the University of Athens.

Exceptional interest has been aroused in the literary world by the marriage of Mr. William Watson, who, since the death of Swinburne, is beyond all question our greatest living poet. Mr. Watson will have to revise his views on local patriotism, as expressed in those charming lines where he says that "the North has my heart to the end of the day," for in taking a wife he has turned Westward, to that land which he describes in his splendid "Coronation Ode" as (politically) "the lovely and the lonely bride, whom we have wedded but have never won." His own bride is a beautiful Irish girl, Miss Adeline Maureen Pring, of Howth, Co. Dublin. The wedding took place quietly at Bath, the poet's best man being his faithful publisher, Mr. John Lane, who has done so much for modern English poetry. It is good news to hear that he has another volume of Mr. Watson's work in the press.



*Photo. Dover Street Studios.*  
MR. WILLIAM WATSON,  
The famous poet—recently married.

It fell to Captain Cecil Thursby, R.N., Commander of H.M.S. *Swiftsure*, to lead the international landing party which removed the Greek flag in Crete. He had under his command 400 men, 100 from each of the four Powers. After informing the commander of the fortress at Canea that an unpleasant duty had to be carried out, he ordered four sailors—one British, one French, one Russian, and one Italian—to cut down the flagstaff with axes. He then returned to his ship, leaving forty men (ten of each nation) and a machine-gun on the fortress. The division of labour among the four Powers, it will be observed, was allotted with mathematical exactitude.



*Photo. Russell, Southampton.*  
CAPTAIN CECIL THURSBY, R.N.,  
Who removed the Greek flag from the fortress  
of Canea.

the tragic loss of their elder son and heir, Lord Eliot, who was found shot on Tuesday in the gun-room at Port Eliot, the family seat in Cornwall. Lord Eliot was in the

Coldstream Guards, and went out last January with his regiment to Khartum. He returned on sick leave, but was not considered seriously ill. He had been taking part keenly in cricket matches, and was to have played in one at St. Germans the day he died. His only brother, the Hon. John Eliot, becomes heir to the earldom.

Recently the number of Trustees of the National Gallery has been increased from eight to ten, and two



*Photo. Elliott and Fry.*  
LORD RIBBLESDALE,  
Who has been appointed a Trustee of the National Gallery.

new appointments have been made by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury. Lord Ribblesdale, one of the new Trustees (the other being Sir Edgar Vincent), was born in 1854, and succeeded to the barony on the death of his father in 1876. He entered the Army,



*Photo. Bieber.*  
IN THE UNIFORM OF A BRITISH ADMIRAL:  
THE GERMAN EMPEROR—HIS LATEST PORTRAIT.

and became a Major in the Rifle Brigade, retiring in 1886. From 1880 to 1885, he was a Lord-in-Waiting to Queen Victoria, and from 1892 to 1895 he was Master of her Majesty's Buckhounds.

So many comparisons are wont to be drawn in these latter days between the British and the German navies, and so many gloomy predictions uttered, as to lend a particular interest to the portrait on this page of the Kaiser in

the uniform of a British Admiral. Let us hope that he may long continue to wear it as a sign of international friendliness, and, with all respect to his Imperial Majesty, that he will never wear it by right of conquest and acquisition. The uniform suits him, but it would not suit us to let our *Dreadnoughts* become part of the German fleet.

Everyone will sympathise with Mr. Walter Wellman over the disaster to his air-ship, in which he was making a gallant attempt to reach the North Pole, and will also admire the philosophic perseverance with which he faced the situation, and at once began preparations for a new attempt next year. It will be remembered that within two hours of his start from Spitzbergen, a guide-rope broke and 1000 lb. of provisions attached to it were lost. The vessel became unmanageable, and was only brought back with difficulty to Virgo Bay by the aid of the steamer *Fram*. That night the air-ship was wrecked by the wind.

By the death of the Rev. Dr. Dawson Burns (at the age of eighty-one), the cause of total abstinence has lost a doughty champion. Inheriting his zeal from his father, Dr. Jabez Burns, a noted temperance advocate, he took the pledge at the age of ten, and kept it throughout his long life. At eighteen, he became joint-secretary of the National Temperance Society, and from his twenty-eighth to his sixty-fifth year he was London superintendent of the United Kingdom Alliance, whose object is the total abolition of the liquor trade. He was a Baptist Minister, and since 1876 he had preached the annual temperance sermon at Church Street, Marylebone, previously delivered by his father since 1841. Dr. Dawson Burns was a brother-in-law of Jabez Balfour, and was at one time on the board of the Liberator Building Society. But he disapproved of their methods, and resigned.

It has been suggested of late that the passport to imperial favour in Germany is support of Count Zeppelin and his dirigible proceedings, and vice-versa, but whether this has had anything to do with the change at the Prussian Ministry of War, history does not relate. The retiring Minister, General von Einem, who has resigned, will succeed to the command of the Seventh Army Corps, in which he was formerly Chief of the General Staff. He became Minister of War in 1903, and has shown himself an able speaker and administrator. He is a particularly vigorous opponent of Socialism, against which he has waged unceasing war, oratorically, in the



*Photo. Bieber.*  
GENERAL VON EINEM,  
Formerly Prussian Minister of War—  
Resigned.

[Continued overleaf.]



# THE DAILY CONVOY AND THE DAILY ATTACK: SNIPING ON THE ROAD TO SIDI MUZA.

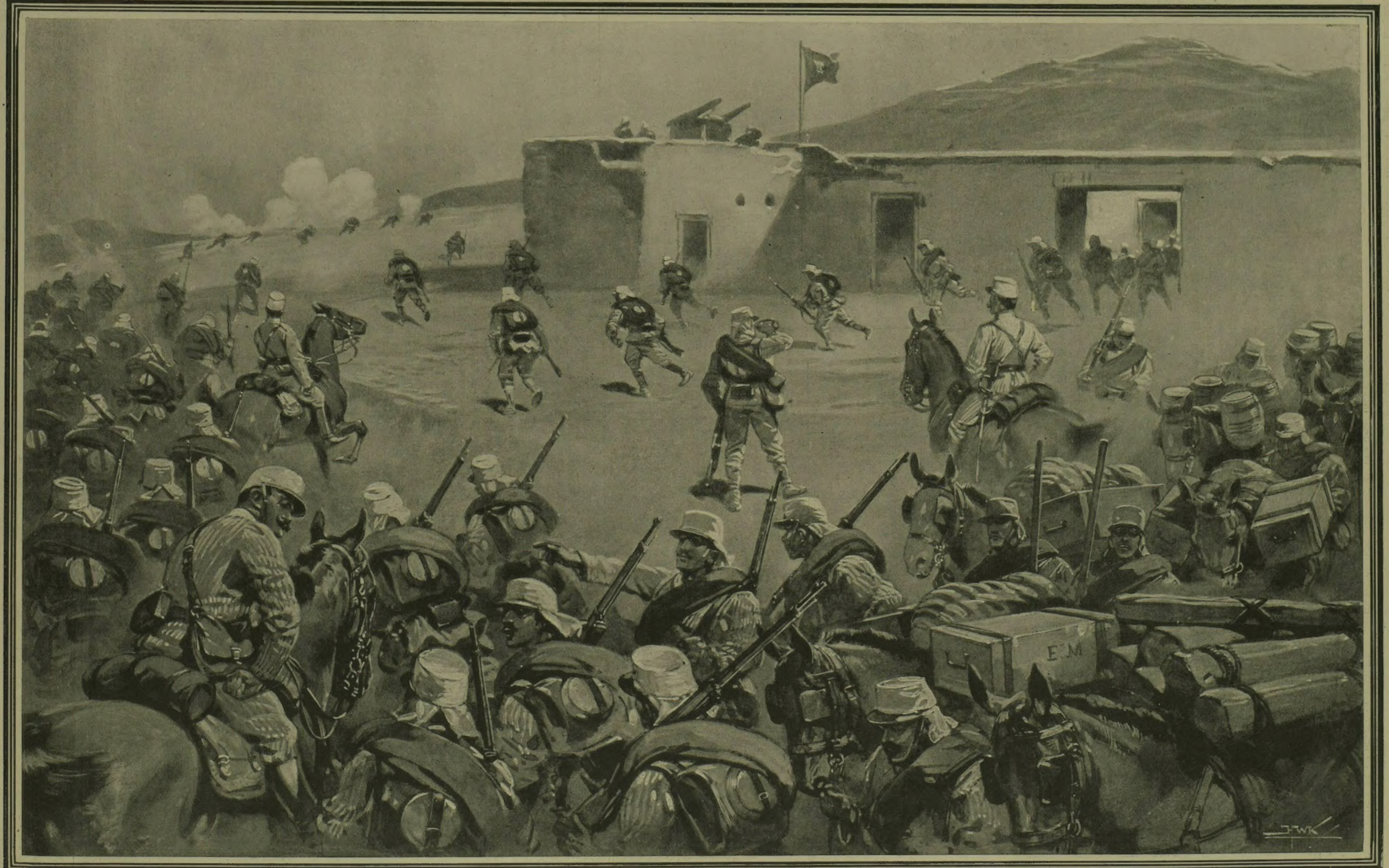
DRAWN BY H. W. KOEKKOEK FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT MELILLA.

Smoke from guns covering the advance.  
Skirmishers running out from the column.

Spanish skirmishers

Soldiers going to support the skirmishers.

Gurugu, the Riffian stronghold.



## A MOVEMENT THAT IS ALMOST AS REGULAR AS THE SUNRISE: RIFFIANS ATTACKING A SPANISH CONVOY AT MELILLA.

The Riffians are constantly attacking Spanish convoys going out to provision the advanced posts. The attacks, as a rule, take the form of sniping; but are none the less dangerous for that. Early this week, for instance, it was reported that a Moorish attack on a convoy cost the Spaniards three artillerymen, a trooper, and three infantrymen wounded. The men of the convoys march in the heat of the day, carrying overcoat and haversack, which, with the rifle and cartridges, means a weight of over eighty

pounds. On Wednesday morning a report came, through the "Secolo," that the Moors had attacked the Spaniards with eight guns, and destroyed a hospital, killing two hundred out of eight hundred wounded men in it; also that a Spanish convoy had been attacked within three hundred yards of the second blockhouse, with a loss to the Spaniards of two hundred and fifty killed and wounded, and to the Moors of six hundred.



Reichstag. The Emperor has sent him an autograph letter of thanks for his services.

General von Heeringen, his successor at the Ministry of War, has been General in Command of the Second Army Corps. He is fifty-nine years of age, and has had a distinguished career as an officer of infantry. He was severely wounded in the Franco-German War, at the battle of Wörth, shortly after he had entered the army.



A NEW KRUPP GUN: ARMoured AND MOVABLE BY HORSE-TRACTION.

This gun is expressly useful for fort-defence, as it can be moved about, by means of a cart and horses, to any point around a fort where it may be required. It is one of the latest designs of the famous German makers, Messrs. Krupp.

He is a friend of General von Schlieffen, the retired Chief of the General Staff of the German Army, whose article on "War at the Present Day" received the special commendation of the Kaiser.

**Parliament.** If there is to be no autumn session there is to be no autumn recess for the House of Commons. Members come and go, and even the Speaker and the chief Government Whip take a holiday,

the Finance Bill, the closing hour has been suspended for other business, and the Chairman of the Labour Party—with the view, perhaps, to a double shift—suggests that work should begin at eleven or twelve o'clock. The Prime Minister surprised the Opposition at the massacre of the innocents by sparing so contentious a measure as the London Elections Bill, as well as the Housing and Town Planning Bill, and he also burdened his programme with the Scottish Temperance Bill, which has been promoted by private members, and includes the provision of local veto. Hope of prorogation before the end of September was abandoned when members heard Mr. Asquith's statement; and Mr. Balfour, on the eve of a short holiday for himself, bantered the Government on the prospect of spending two or three months more at Westminster in the pursuit of legislative chimeras. This week, during the consideration of the Irish Land Bill, the House has presented an unfamiliar aspect. The Nationalists, who had been absent during the greater part of the month, returned in force, many of them with sunburnt faces; whilst most of the British Unionists took a holiday to refresh themselves for the renewed fight on the Finance

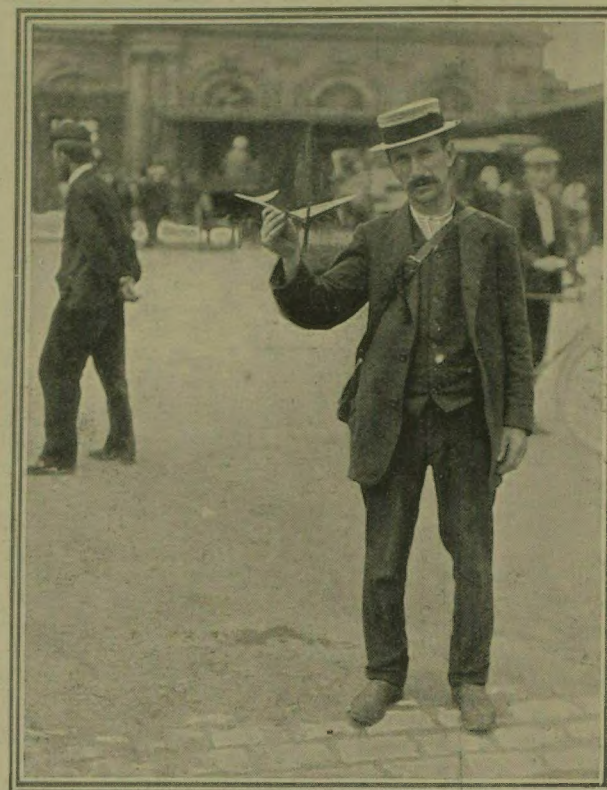
Bill. Few Liberals listened to the debates, but about a hundred of them were usually in attendance to apply the guillotine at the stated times.

#### Fog Dispersal.

(See Illustrations on our "Science" page.)

There is no need, when addressing Londoners, to enlarge on the nature and disadvantages of fogs; we are speaking, as the ancient Greeks used to say, "among those who know." Two distinguished scientists are

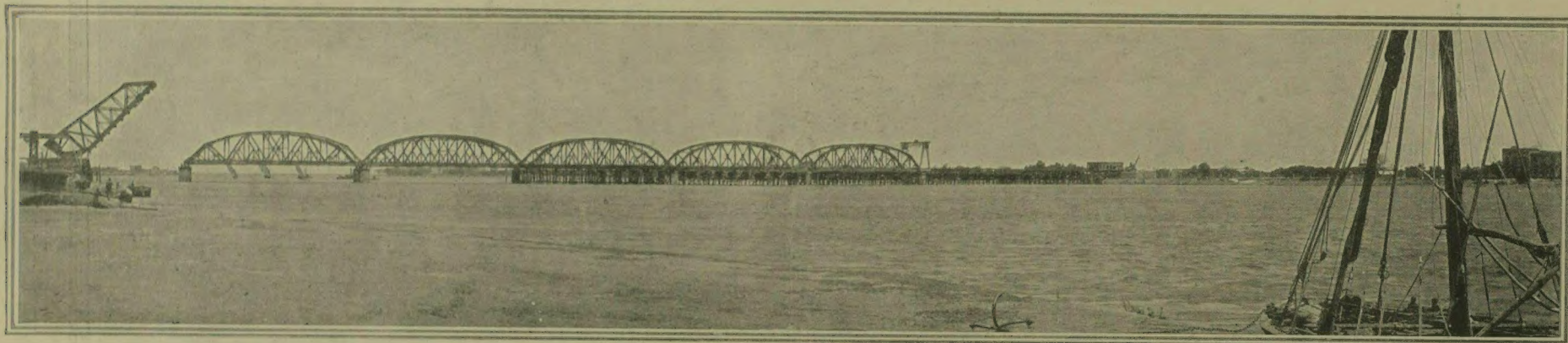
Hitherto the railway has stopped on the north side of the Blue Nile, at Halfaya, and passengers to Khartum have had to be ferried over. Now, however, there is approaching completion a magnificent new bridge over the Blue



AN AEROPLANE FOR TWENTY CENTIMES: SELLING AVIATION SOUVENIRS AT RHEIMS.

Rheims has taken full advantage, commercially, of the great aviation meeting. Many visitors to the aerodrome at Bétheny are said to be lured aside by the countless side-shows before they ever reach the course. In the streets of Rheims hawkers are selling little toy aeroplanes as souvenirs.

Nile, both for road and railway traffic. An illustration of the bridge under construction is given on this page. It has been built by the Cleveland Bridge and Engineering



RECONQUERING THE SUDAN: THE GREAT BRIDGE OVER THE NILE AT KHARTUM.

With the battle of Omdurman the military conquest of the Sudan was completed, but there remained the economic conquest still to be achieved. This has been steadily proceeding ever since, and one of its most striking features is the great combined road and railway bridge over the Blue Nile at Khartum. It is claimed to be the most costly bridge contract ever executed in Africa.

but the House plods on, and at the end of August it does not know when it will be dismissed for the year. All-night sittings having become the rule in the case of

at work on this important problem. One is Sir Oliver Lodge, the Principal of Birmingham University, and the other is a Frenchman, M. Dibos. Both have made use of Hertzian waves for dispersing fog, the object being to destroy the equilibrium of the drops which form a fog, and force the condensed water to return to a state of transparent vapour. Sir Oliver Lodge has made some successful experiments, but has not yet published his results. M. Dibos has conducted experiments at Wimereux, some of which we illustrate on another page. On the roof of a villa there he installed an apparatus for emitting Hertzian waves, and in a thick fog obtained clearances of about 130 yards round the house. Another method tried by M. Dibos was a combination of electric and heating effects, by means of an oxy-acetylene blow-pipe, which projects a powerful jet of gas at a high temperature. Trials at the Nord railway terminus yielded interesting results. Further trials at Wimereux obtained clearances of about 180 yards. These are certainly steps in the right direction.

#### The Development of the Sudan.

Since the power of the Khalifa was broken at Omdurman in 1898, great progress has been made in the industrial development of the Sudan. It has a north-to-south railway 575 miles in length, from Wady Halfa to Halfaya (Khartum North), a branch line 300 miles long from Atbara to the Red Sea, and another branch eastward into Dongola. Khartum, as a glance at a map will show, lies in a fork made by the confluence of the White and the Blue Nile.

Company, of Darlington, who made the famous viaduct over the Zambesi at the Victoria Falls. The new bridge will not only connect Khartum itself directly with the line to Wady Halfa, but it will form a most important link in the scheme for a Cape-to-Cairo railway, that "substantial dream" of Cecil Rhodes, which bids fair to be ere long realised. Such a bridge was a necessary preliminary to



AN INDIAN BORDERER: ONE OF A GANG OF RAIDERS CAPTURED ON THE NORTH-WEST FRONTIER.

The prisoner was one of a large gang of raiders who harassed the Zhob District on the North-West Frontier, and in one of whose recent raids a British officer was killed. The leader of the gang is said to have been removed by order of the Amir of Afghanistan (in whose territory they took refuge after each raid) on representations being made in Kabul by the British authorities.



BEFORE THE MAGISTRATE IN INDIA: PRELIMINARY TRIAL OF THE CAPTURED RAIDER.

In the course of the preliminary trial, the captured raider was subjected to a searching cross-examination by the local magistrate, who is seated on the extreme right in the above photograph. The prisoner was sent for further trial to the headquarters of the district, in charge of the mounted men who are seen at the back of the group. Note in the photograph the prisoner's leg-irons.

Sir William Garstin's great scheme, which was detailed in Lord Cromer's Report to the Foreign Office of March 3, 1907. The scheme provides for a canal to irrigate the Ghezireh (the country between the Blue and White Niles) and the construction of a barrage on the Blue Nile. But the scheme could not be begun till the railway is brought across the Blue Nile and through the Ghezireh.



## THEIR GRACES: THE LEADERS OF BRITISH SOCIETY.

DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, G. C. WILMSHURST.



NO. XV.—THE DUCHESS OF HAMILTON.

Before her marriage, which took place in December 1901, the Duchess was Miss Nina Mary Benita Poore, youngest daughter of Major Robert Poore, of Old Lodge, Winterslow, near Salisbury. Their Graces have two sons and two daughters. The Duke is Duke of Hamilton, Marquess of Hamilton, Douglas, and Clydesdale; Earl of Angus, Arran, Lanark, and Selkirk; Lord Hamilton, Avon, Polmont, Machanshire, and Innerdale, Abernethy, Jedburgh Forest, Daer and Shortleuch, all in the Peerage of Scotland; Duke of Brandon; Baron Dutton; Duke of Châtelhéault, in France; Premier Peer of Scotland; and Hereditary Keeper of Holyrood Palace.



## AVIATION WEEK: BRAVING THE WEATHER AT RHEIMS.



1. M. LEFEBVRE, CHOSEN TO REPRESENT FRANCE IN THE GORDON-BENNETT AEROPLANE CONTEST, MAKING THE BEST FLIGHT OF THE FIRST DAY, ON HIS WRIGHT AEROPLANE, AND ROUNDING ONE OF THE TOWERS PLACED AT EACH OF THE FOUR CORNERS OF THE GROUNDS.

2. MR. LATHAM'S AEROPLANE BEING DRAWN ON TO THE GROUND BY FRENCH CAVALRY AND OTHERS.

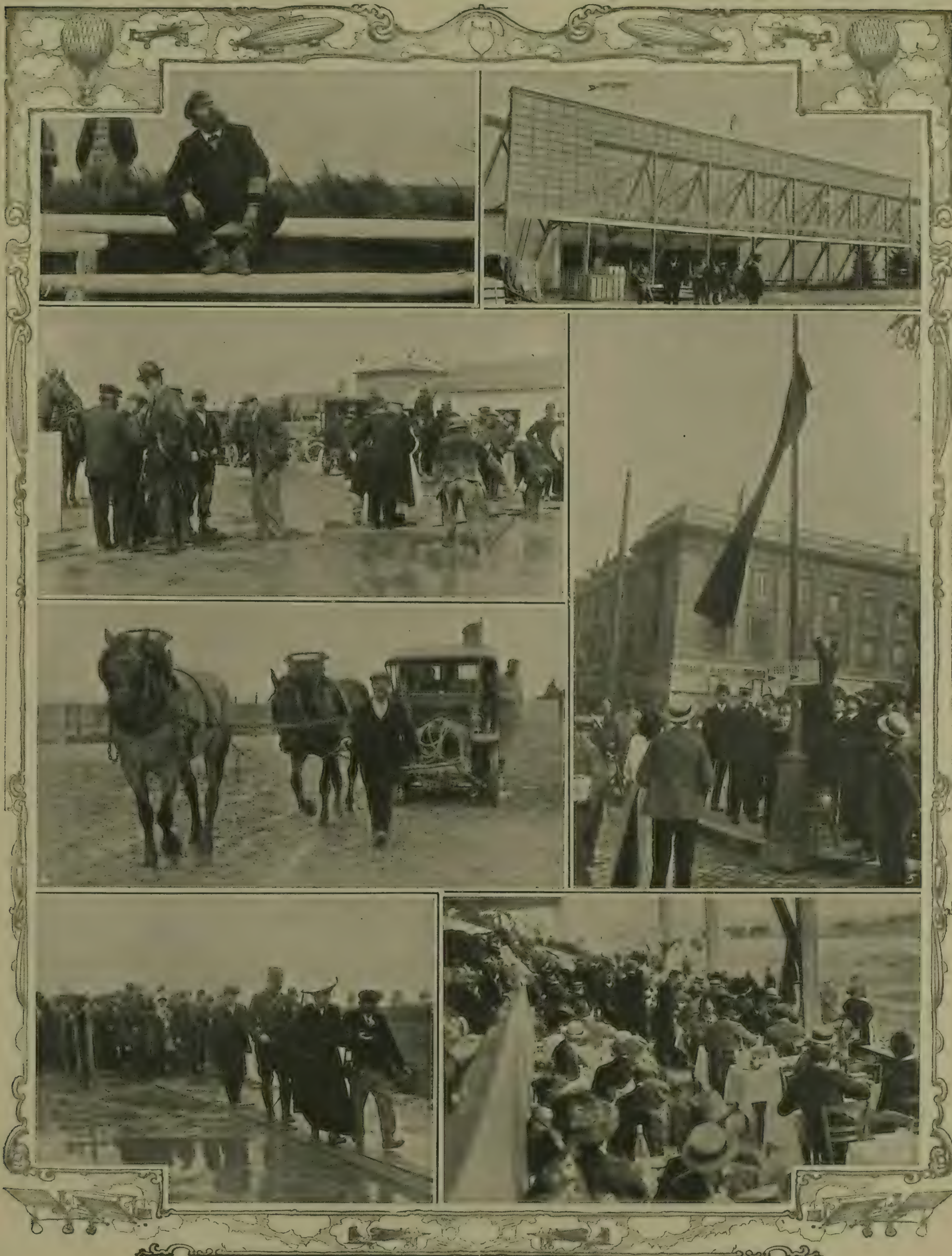
3. THE SCENE OF THE FÊTE D'AVIATION: A CORNER OF THE GROUND, SHOWING THE AEROPLANE - SHEDS—MR. LATHAM'S MACHINE ON ITS WAY TO THE GARAGE.

4. THE BOARD WHICH INDICATES THE PARTICULAR FLAGS FLOWN FOR "NO FLIGHTS," "POSSIBLE FLIGHTS," AND "FLIGHTS IN PROGRESS."

In spite of the bad weather at the beginning of the Aviation Week, enthusiastic spectators flocked to the course from Rheims in their thousands, and were rewarded by a considerable amount of flying, even on the opening day, last Sunday. M. Blériot made the best flight in the morning, when the weather was bad. Later on, when a lull in the wind occurred, M. Lefebvre nearly succeeded in completing two laps of the aerodrome. But the most remarkable event took place in the evening, when the wind dropped, and seven aeroplanes flew round the course one after another in quick succession. They were those of Mr. Latham, Count de Lambert, and Messrs. Sommer, Cockburn, Delagrangé, Fournier, and Lefebvre. The last named was the most popular with the crowd, as he made three circuits of the course, and then performed a number of evolutions which showed his perfect control over his machine. He and M. Blériot were chosen as two of the three French representatives in the Gordon-Bennett Aeroplane Contest, the third to be selected later. The first day's proceedings closed with a race between M. Latham and M. Paulhan, in which the former's monoplane overtook and passed the Voisin biplane, after chasing it twice round the Aerodrome.



## DESPITE THE FLYING OF THE BLACK FLAG: ENTHUSIASTS AT RHEIMS.



1. M. LEVASSEUR WATCHING MR. LATHAM'S FLIGHT.

2. THE NUMBER-BOARD.

3. SPECTATORS WADING TO THE GROUND THROUGH MUD AND WATER.

4. HORSES HAULING A MOTOR-CAR THROUGH THE MUD.

5. HOISTING THE BLACK FLAG ON SUNDAY, TO SHOW THAT THERE WOULD BE NO FLIGHTS.

6. ESCORTING A LADY OVER THE MUD.

7. LUNCH IN THE GRAND STAND.

For the opening of the long-expected Aviation Week at Rheims last Sunday, the weather proved very unpropitious. Early on the Saturday morning the wind began blowing a gale and the rain came down in torrents, soaking the ground, and rendering the approaches to the course at Bétheny (some three miles from Rheims) a veritable sea of mud. It had been arranged that flags should be placed in conspicuous positions in the city to indicate what was going on at Bétheny. Red flags meant that flights were in progress, or about to take place. Black flags meant that there would be no flying, and white flags that it was doubtful. In spite of the black flag being raised, however, thousands made their way as best they could through the mud. It was at its worst for about three hundred yards on the ground leading to the grand stand, having been ploughed, or rather churned up by the numerous motors, many of which got hopelessly stuck. Ladies were in despair, and a police commissary who was trying to arrange matters was covered in mud to his elbows. Finally, some men laid down boards and made a precarious causeway, for crossing which they charged two sous for each person.



## SCIENCE AND NATURAL HISTORY



Photo. Baumann.  
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE—No. LXXXIV:  
PROFESSOR KORN,  
Inventor of an apparatus for sending photographs by telegraph.

## SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

FLIGHT AND THE MAN.  
NOW that columns in the daily news-

papers and pages in the weekly journals are devoted to the discussion of the problems of "aviation," even the man in the street is fully entitled to express his opinion regarding the future prospects of air-travel. The steam-boat has enjoyed the advantage of going where she pleases, because in her particular element she is unfettered by road or rail. The air-navigator is more free than the sailor; and if he does succeed in overcoming the very patent difficulties which face him, both from his own machine point of view and from that of the elements, he will certainly revolutionise locomotion at large. But are we at all sure of our grounds for believing that aviation by aeroplane—dirigible balloons are different things entirely—represents a fair probability of human existence? One swallow does not make a summer, and

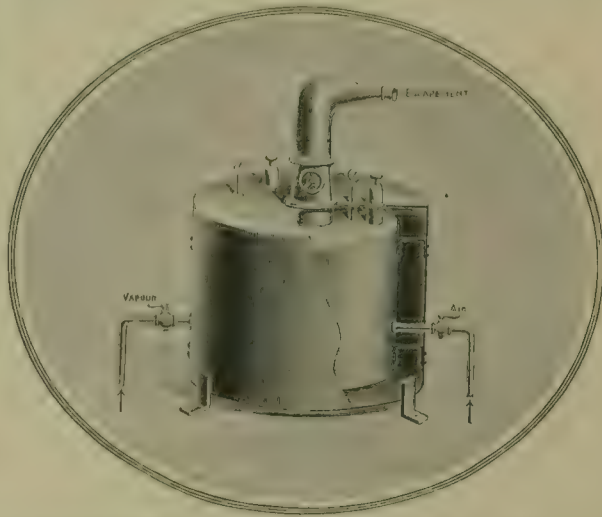


THE FIRST SEWING-MACHINE:  
BMY. THIMONNIER'S EPOCH-MAKING INVENTION.

Thimonnier, a tailor, made the first sewing-machine in 1829. He was born at Lyons in 1793. It is peculiarly appropriate that a device so intimately associated with woman's dress and occupations should have originated in the country which rules the world of feminine fashions.

by its fuel-supply, and whose action may be regarded as independent of any weather conditions? Let us exclude cyclones and phenomenal storms, and there still awaits us the question of air-ships, aeroplanes, or whatever else we may have invented, which shall be able to face even moderate weather states without reasonable prospect of disaster. The late Channel crossing proved nothing as regards the future of the aeroplane. I am not unduly discounting all the toil and trouble, expense and risk, of inventors when I say that the true wisdom is that of waiting—I mean wisdom on the part of the public. The work is peculiarly difficult; that we admit; but its very complexity should make us cautious in accepting even a successful flight here and there as indicative of a sure and certain future for aviation. I regret that a certain section of the Press seems to lend itself to forecasting for the near future, without thought of the complexities of the problems presented, a complete air-motor service. The sooner all such rhodomontade ceases the better for the aviators. A disappointed public is very hard to be reconvinced.

As a matter of fact, the problems of flight are of extremely intricate kind, viewed from the naturalist's standpoint. Who, for example, can explain the "soaring" of birds, whereby the albatross, to quote a well-known instance, follows a ship for miles without apparently moving a pinion? What do we know of the manner in which birds successfully meet and combat adverse air-currents—for this they undoubtedly can do—and surmount the difficulties which even in minor degree simply flatten out the human aviator? The fact is that



A FOG-DISPERSER: APPARATUS DESIGNED TO DISPEL FOG BY MEANS OF STEAM.

flight is a mode of locomotion like no other mode of progression. "Rude Boreas" has to be reckoned with,

EVERY MAN HIS OWN FOG-REMOVER: DISPELLING FOG BY MEANS OF HERTZIAN WAVES, HOT AIR, AND BURNING GASES.

(See Article on our "World's News" page.)

apart altogether from questions of specific weight and propulsion. The moment you venture to attempt to keep



DURING THE EMISSION OF HERTZIAN WAVES: THE FOG BEING CLEARED AWAY FROM THE VILLA BY MEANS OF THE WAVES.



THE VILLA EXCELSIOR AT WIMEREUX AS IT APPEARS IN FINE, CLEAR WEATHER.

even a successful Channel flight seems to have been more a matter of *bonne chance* than anything else. When I read of the days of weary waiting at Calais "for favourable conditions," I naturally bethought myself that sailors could not carry on the business of their life did they wait in port (as old ladies do at Folkestone for a fair day for crossing) until the weather moderated.

The fact is that in the great gush of sentimentality, we have all lost sight of that which is practical. The main question has as yet never been touched in this matter of aviation—namely, is there reasonable prospect of a machine, heavier than air, being constructed which can be propelled at will for distances only to be determined



THE EARLY DAYS OF ELECTRICITY IN ENGLAND:  
NO. BEFORE QUEEN ELIZABETH.



Photo. Elliott and Fry.  
GREAT MEN OF SCIENCE—No. LXXXV:  
LORD LISTER, F.R.S., Etc.,  
Founder of the antiseptic system of treatment in surgery.

a heavier-than-air machine in the atmosphere, by the double forces of active movement and aerial supports, if I may use such a term, you enter a field of experiment wherein the conditions are all against the human flyer.



THE SHADOW-CLOCK: A CLOCK THAT "THROWS" THE TIME ON THE CEILING.

The clock was made for Mr. Roosevelt by Mr. R. B. Smith, of New York. "When the owner of the clock retires he may turn the night dial to face the ceiling, placing the cord with an electric push-button at the head of the bed. By pressing the button at any time during the night he turns on the small electric light and the time is reflected on the ceiling."

tail of its structure has been evolved for an aerial life. Its bones are filled with air pumped in from the lungs,



AFTER STOPPING THE EMISSION OF HERTZIAN WAVES: THE FOG STEADILY RE-ENVELOPING THE VILLA.

in place of containing marrow. Its whole structure is lightened by the presence of big air-cells in the body which are similarly supplied from the lungs. Its temperature is maintained at a high pitch to combat the variations it is subject to meet with in flight. The ordinary bodily heat of a bird would, in fact, be fever-heat in man. The very nature of the body-covering, the direction of the feathers, and the down which invests the skin, are other points in the fitting-out of nature's air-ships. The conditions of aerial life are tremendously handicapped in so far as man is concerned over those represented on land or in water. Thus it is that I hold it will be long, very long, before man can really fly—if, indeed, he ever "aviates" successfully at all.

ANDREW WILSON.



# AN ARTERY OF ARMIES: A MARK FOR MILITANT AVIATORS.

FROM THE SALON PICTURE BY HENRI MARCEL MAGNE; PHOTOGRAPH BY VIZZAVONA.



SPANNING THE RUSHING WATERS: THE MAKING OF A BRIDGE.

The bridge is not only an asset in times of peace: in times of war it may form one of the many arteries that bring to a great army the food, the drink, the ammunition, and the weapons that are its life's blood. Seldom has this fact been better brought home than in "Ole Luk-Oie's" "The Green Curve." There is a picture of the building of an all-necessary bridge. So essential is its construction that without it a great army must inevitably perish for lack of supplies. The soldiers working upon it drive their piles, hammer and screw and rivet, by day and by night. Their position is of such importance that it is held by a force so strong that the enemy cannot pass it to destroy the work. Then there set out from the camp of the foe a dozen little buzzing aeroplanes, each with a bomb-armed aviator. Twelve go out, and but two or three return. They have done their work, however. Bombs have fallen on the bridge, and it has been utterly destroyed.





## ART NOTES.

THE exhibition of drawings at Mr. Baillie's Gallery in Bruton Street seemed to mark a determined revival of the art of book-illustration, and the poets are to have their pictures in good earnest. Shakespeare, of course, finds his illustrators in every generation, and Herrick and the lyric brotherhood must suffer themselves to be decked out in new ornamental borders with each change of fashion in draughtsmanship; it is the young poet, rather than the old, who has been denied his pictures, and although a start was made when Beardsley illustrated Dowson, Wilde, and Davidson, and Mr. L. Housman illustrated Francis Thompson, Meredith, and himself, the fashion of giving away a frontispiece with a book of new verses has never obtained in England so generally as in France. But Mr. L. Housman, Beardsley, and the artists who have made woodcuts for private presses—Mr. Ricketts, Mr. Sturge Moore, and many more—have now a following, and to what robust, and even threatening, proportions it has grown may be witnessed at the Baillie Gallery. It is perhaps to be regretted that the modern illustrator has insisted on fashioning his pencil from Pan's pipes just when the modern poet had grown weary of blowing his meanings through them. This god threatens to be the champion bore of black-and-white: he is dotted all over the margins of books illustrated by Mr. Spare; Mr. Sturge Moore has made a wood-cut of him with which to decorate all his title-pages, and we could name a dozen others who have the like woodland weakness. But this Pan-penmanship at least means that



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.  
MR. FREDERICK KERR, AS LORD EMSWORTH  
IN "THE BEST PEOPLE," AT WYNDHAM'S.

MR. JEROME K. JEROME, WHOSE "THREE MEN IN A BOAT" HAS BEEN DRAMATISED.

the Beardsley mannerism has gone out of fashion; Mr. Sime seems at times to mimic that master, but the likeness is constitutional rather than acquired, and it is left to the young men of Berlin and Vienna to spur

Beardsley's whimsicalities to the gallop, until they fall headlong among the errors of exaggeration and misunderstanding.

While a welcome new group of illustrators comes to the front, it cannot but be regretted that so many draughtsmen of the 'nineties seem to have relinquished their positions upon the magazines and journals in order to follow a freer bent. Twelve years ago it was an easy matter to fill a scrap-book with illustrations torn from the "monthlies," but now we must search much longer ere we are satisfied. Mr. Raven Hill, Mr. Maurice Greifenhagen, Mr. Dudley Hardy, Mr. Lanning Bell, Mr. Sime—all these are rarer Pressmen than of old, and the camera has invaded the maga-

zine and even the story-book. The scrap-book reaps a readier harvest in America, where much of the best artistic talent is still content to accept the restrictions of the illustrator's calling. Here the draughtsman is too often impatient of studying the characters and atmosphere set before him by his authors, but in America the attitude is humbler, and he will do his best to reproduce the spirit of the "copy."

American illustration of the better sort is by no means tied to the successful example of Mr. Charles

Dana Gibson, who has had fully as much influence in England as in the States. Rather does it seek its model in France, and the charming humour of Boutet de Monvel is so often reflected in the leading magazines that it has become typically American. In a current issue we notice the work, in this order, of Elizabeth Shippen Green as being particularly charming; and Mr. Paul Meylen is another representative of the moment of a huge body of extraordinarily capable draughtsmen. Of Mr. Maxfield Parrish's illustrations there is no need to speak, his reputation having been long established in this country, but we know too little of many hardly less talented illustrators. Some of these possess, though in a modified form, M. Forain's keenness of observation and swiftness of delineation, and we are led to wonder when America will express herself in oil-colours and on canvas with the conviction that is already hers in black and white.—E. M.

## MUSIC.

LOVERS of music that is fluent, melodious, and scholarly are indebted to Mr. Alick Maclean and to Mr. Charles Manners, who has had the pluck to produce at the Lyric Theatre the charming little one-act opera, "Maître Seiler," in spite of the disadvantages under which it labours. These disadvantages are only

two in number, but they are serious. In the first place the story of "Maître Seiler" is quite clean, and is not concerned, directly or indirectly, with infringements or evasion of the Seventh Commandment. Secondly, *horribile dictu*, the music is written by a Briton, and one who is not ashamed of simple tune-fulness, and is not averse from a waltz rhythm when it suits his purpose. There is nothing in Mr. Alick Maclean's attractive music that is not quite simple to the normal ear. He writes for his singers, not as though he bore them a grudge and wished to make them strain their vocal cords; he maintains a careful balance between the ends he has in view and the means he has to attain them, and the result of all this unorthodox procedure is

the delight of the audience. The company engaged at the Lyric presented the opera satisfactorily. There is nothing but praise for the Maître Seiler of Mr. Lewys James. Mr. James has a beautiful voice, and he is an accomplished actor. The composer conducted, and was congratulated heartily at the close of the performance. Mr. Maclean has established his claim to a hearing; and Mr. Charles Manners has shown, not for the first time, that he is doing his best for English music, and that his work is a force in our musical life that deserves to be developed generously.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.  
MR. BEN WEBSTER AS COLONEL EGERTON IN  
"THE FIRES OF FATE," AT THE HAYMARKET.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.  
MISS AURIOL LEE AS SADIE ADAMS, AND MR. BEN WEBSTER AS COLONEL  
EGERTON, IN "THE FIRES OF FATE" AT THE HAYMARKET.

Mr. Ben Webster is taking the part created by Mr. Lewis Waller. Miss Auriol Lee originally played Mrs. Belmont.



Photo, Foulsham and Banfield.  
MISS EVA MOORE AS THE HON. MRS. BAYLE AND MR. KENNETH DOUGLAS  
AS THE HON. GERALD BAYLE, IN "THE BEST PEOPLE" AT WYNDHAM'S.  
"The Best People," at Wyndham's, is proving a very popular draw, and promises to have a long run.



# THE SPY OF THE AIR: THE SPANISH WAR-BALLOON AT WORK AT MELILLA.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY HALFTONES.



1. SEEKING FRESH FIELDS UPON WHICH TO SPY: DRAGGING THE SPANISH CAPTIVE WAR-BALLOON INTO A NEW POSITION.

2., MELILLA, AS SEEN BY THE SPANISH "SPY OF THE AIR": GENERAL MARINA'S ENCAMPMENT AND THE TOWN,  
SEEN FROM THE CAPTIVE WAR-BALLOON.

The captive war-balloon attached to General Marina's forces has already proved of considerable service, and has enabled the Spanish artillery fire to be directed with ease against those positions of the enemy that were hidden from the sight of those on the ground. This spy of the air has also put fear into the hearts of some of the Riffians, for when it first rose, they were seen to run away from it.



## FROM THE FIRST SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT MELILLA: THE 3000-FOOT-HIGH POSITION HELD BY THE RIFFIANS.

Shells from guns placed in front of the camp bursting.

The ravine occupied by the enemy.

The Spanish captive balloon, from which the Spanish artillery fire is directed, and from which the movements of the enemy are watched.



← The direction of the mines which were the cause of the trouble.

The famous entrenched camp, called the "Hippodrome," fronts this position.

The advanced trench in front of Melilla held by the Spaniards.

→ The direction of Melilla.

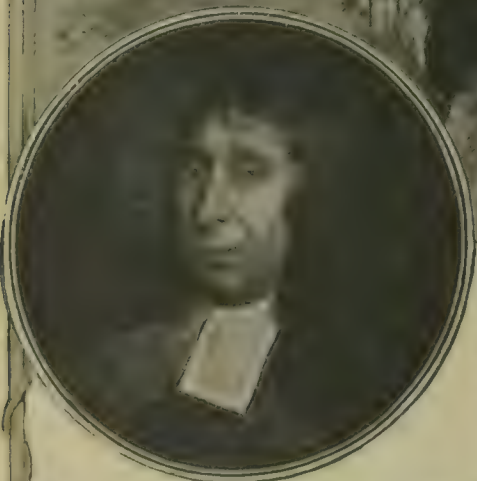
Troops advancing to hold ground in their immediate front.

"IF THEY HAD MODERN GUNS ON MOUNT GURUGU, LIFE AT MELILLA WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE": SPANISH TROOPS PREPARING TO REPEL A RAID BY THE RIFFIANS.

We here give a drawing by Mr. R. Caton Woodville, from the first sketch sent to us from Melilla by our special war-artist, Mr. Frederic Villiers. Mount Gurugu is the position held by the Riffians, and it is this position that the Spanish must take before they can claim to have made any considerable advance against the enemy. In connection with this picture, we cannot do better than quote a few lines of description from accounts sent to this country by the special correspondent of the "Telegraph." "The captive balloon has been able to locate numerous groups of armed Moors on Mount Gurugu, and, thanks to the information thus obtained, the artillery on the land and the ships on the sea have destroyed several houses hidden in the folds of the mountain where the Moors took

refuge. . . . Melilla is practically isolated. . . . From their antique cannons the Moors fire bullets and stones. If they had modern guns on Mount Gurugu, life at Melilla would be impossible. . . . An attack by land is impossible unless positions are taken on Mount Gurugu, and to occupy Gurugu by a frontal attack is out of the question, as it is 3000 feet high, and there are no means of access. It will, therefore, be necessary to begin operations from the sea by landing men at the mouth of the Kert, and at Mar Chica. . . . The delay has permitted the enemy to fortify themselves in Gurugu, Zeluan, and Nador. . . . With every day that passes the military problem becomes more complicated."—[DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE FROM A SKETCH BY FREDERIC VILLIERS, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT MELILLA.]



AT THE SIGN  
OF ST. PAUL'S

A HERO OF THE PLAGUE: THE REV. WILLIAM MOMPESSEON, RECTOR OF EYAM. Mr. Mompesson moved among his stricken flock, and, aided by the Nonconformist minister, the Rev. Thomas Stanley, persuaded them not to leave the parish and so spread the infection.

Bible story is more familiar than the tale of David and Goliath, to all minds more serious than that of Tom Sawyer, who declared that Goliath was "the first of the Apostles." Children do make such errors, and I know of a class of girls who, in English history, can never discriminate between Pym and Prynn.

To return to Goliath, that great Philistine champion, Mr. H. R. Hall, in the "Proceedings of the Society for Biblical Archaeology," explains who the Philistines really were—not a half-fabulous race of giants, but adventurers from Crete, who came down on the coast of Palestine much

TREASURE ISLAND -  
-By Robert Louis Stevenson.-

## ANDREW LANG ON THE PHILISTINES.

HOW much more vivid the middle parts of Old Testament history have become during the last ten years! No

Philistines, leaving one of their beautiful bronze swords, such as Homer describes, to be found lately at the Biblical town of Gezer.

When we turn to Goliath, in the Book of Samuel, we find that he was the very moral of the huge Greek champion Aias, the dull strong Porthos of the Iliad, with his bronze armour and his "shield like a tower," when he challenged the best man in Troy.

shield; probably not, for "one went bearing a shield before Goliath." His spear, as heavy as that which only Achilles, in Homer, could wield, had an *iron* head: Goliath appreciated iron; Aias tooled with bronze. David was, like the lesser Aias in Homer, "a light-armed man," a slinger, not clothed in bronze, but in linen. Saul "clothed David with his clothes," that is, in his shirt and leg-guards of bronze. There is a very ancient pair of these bronze leg-guards, or greaves, in the British Museum, from Cyprus: they were fastened up with bronze wire. David tried on the bronze clothes, but was not at ease in them, and, like Homer's Locrian light infantry, used his sling, with notable success. Then, having slain the huge Cretan, he cut his head off (exactly as victors do in the Iliad) and brought it to Jerusalem, where, I daresay, he stuck it up on the palisade above the wall, as the Trojans threatened to stick up the head of Patroclus. The whole affair, war-chariots and all (though the Philistines also had mounted men) corroborates Homer's descriptions, as they corroborate those of the Bible.

Yet the learned critics ask us to believe that armour of bronze, corselets, helmets, leg-guards—cricket-pads of metal—did not come into use till three centuries later.

WHERE THE PLAGUE BEGAN IN EYAM: HOUSES WHICH  
FIRST RECEIVED THE INFECTION FROM LONDON.

This Sunday will be held at Eyam, in Derbyshire, an open-air service commemorating the terrible visitation of the plague in 1665-6, and the heroism of the Rector, the Rev. William Mompesson, who stayed among his people and did all he could to help them. The disease was conveyed from London in clothing sent to a tailor living in the house shown at the left side of the above photograph. The tailor died within a few hours.

Homer singing the time Goliath fighting, liath is another Both had met of on the and were with bronze," bronze, mer),



A TOMB IN THE FIELDS AT EYAM. Tombs of plague victims are found at Eyam in fields, orchards, and gardens.

was about when was and Goliath just such as Aias, a helmet of bronze, he a d, clothed coats of (shirts of in Homer and



"BEWARE! YE KNOW NOT THE HOUR!" CATHERINE MOMPESSEON'S GRAVE AT EYAM. Catherine Mompesson, the young and beautiful wife of the heroic Rector of Eyam, refused to leave her husband in the hour of danger, and paid the penalty of her devotion with her life. She was only twenty-seven.

as the Danes descended on the shores of England. "The islands were restless," says an ancient Egyptian record. Northmen from the Danube region pressed down on Greece, exactly as the Celts and Goths later came down on Rome and Greece. They invaded Crete, and burned the great palaces, and the Cretans, I presume, "passed it on," as schoolboys say, to Palestine, settled at Gath and Ashdod, and tried, under the name of Philistines, to eat up the children of Israel. But these children are notoriously tough.

The Philistine dominion, it seems, lasted for little more than a century, and I calculate that they were "going strong" about 1000-900 B.C. They "stalked in their brazen mail among the foreign hills of Canaan, a terror and a horror to the Orientals, just as those other European warriors, the Crusaders, were to be 2000 years later." But soon the Crusaders found it "time for us to go," as did the



WHERE MOMPESSEON LIVED AND HIS WIFE DIED: BACK VIEW OF THE RECTORY AT EYAM.

Nothing could appear more typical of rural health and peace than this quiet rectory and garden: yet it has been the home of heroic agony and death. The windows to the left of the photograph at the foot are those of Mr. Mompesson's study. Those in the top right-hand corner belong to the room in which his wife died.

had greaves of bronze upon their legs, and targets of bronze between their shoulders." (1 Samuel xvii. 5-7). It does not seem certain that the Biblical target is the huge

Italy, probably—and to restore it. The act would be to our eternal credit. But where is the money to come from? In this competition I lay five to one on America.

"CUCKLET CHURCH," OR "PULPIT ROCK," WHERE EYAM WORSHIPPED IN PLAGUE TIME. To guard against infection, the parish church was closed. Services were held on the brow of a gorge, where his fast-diminishing flock gathered round their Rector at wide intervals, by the arched rock now known as "Cucklet Church."

Some are extant that fasten with clasps which take the part of our leather straps.

It is interesting to learn that a genuine Venus, by Titian, "mid nodings on" apparently, and attended by "a dark-complexioned cavalier," in place of the God of War armed like Goliath, has been discovered by research in "Harrod's Repository." How it arrived there and who found it, the writer in the *Athenaeum* does not inform us. It is thought to have been part of Napoleon's loot, and "it would be to the eternal disgrace of the British nation if this magnificent picture were permitted to leave the country."

Not so! It must be possible, if Napoleon looted the picture, to discover the country and place where he procured the swag—in



## FASHION IN THE ISLANDS OF THE PACIFIC: SEEN AT PAPEETE.

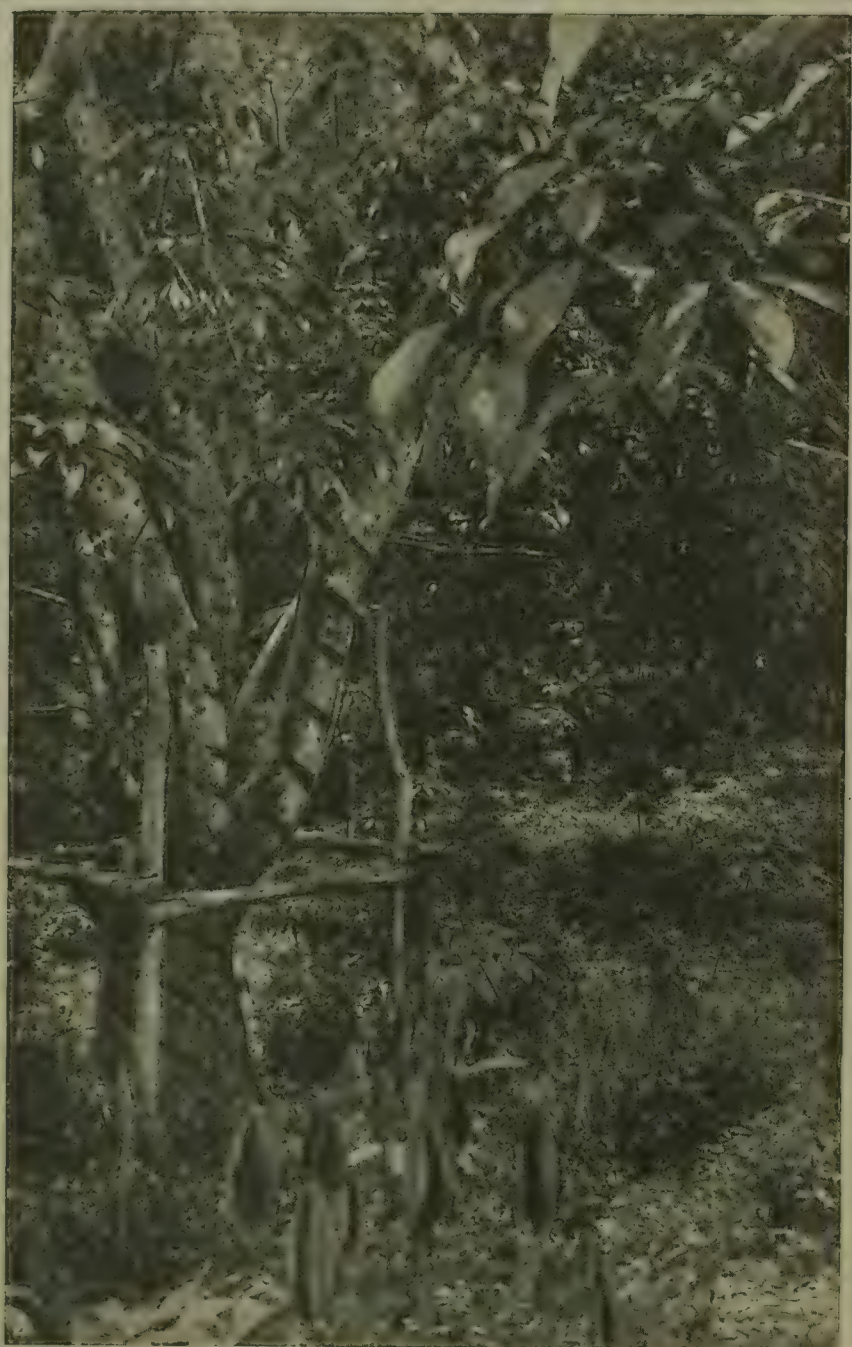


SOCIETY IN THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE SOCIETY GROUP: A LADY FROM THE MARQUESAS ISLANDS IN TAHITI.

This lady was much in evidence during the recent fêtes at Papeete, Tahiti, in connection with the inauguration of the bust of Bougainville, the famous French navigator and discoverer of some of the Pacific Islands. She came from the Marquesas Islands. Tahiti, it may be said, is the most important island of the Society group, and its chief town and port is Papeete. Originally, it was known as Otaheite. The first syllable of this means "it is"; the whole name was the answer to Cook's question, "What is the name of the island?"



# THE RUBBER FAMINE: THE GATHERING OF RAW MATERIAL FOR TYRES. AND MANY OTHER OBJECTS.



1. ON A RUBBER ESTATE IN CEYLON.

2. PLACING THE RUBBER IN OVENS TO DRY.

3. CURING, ROLLING, AND MARKING RUBBER.

4. AN OLD RUBBER-TREE FENCED ROUND.

These photographs are of particular interest at the moment, for there is practically a rubber famine, and rubber is at an exceptionally high price. This affects many industries, and notably the motor-tyre industry. Two firms, for instance, recently advanced the prices of their tyres by a considerable amount, and only a few days ago record prices were reached at auctions of rubber. During the last six months, according to the "Mail," articles made of rubber have increased in price from 20 to 60 per cent., and the price of the raw article has increased 100 per cent. in the last year. It is interesting to note that indiarubber is obtained as an exudation from three orders of trees—Apocynaceæ, Artocarpaceæ, and Euphorbiaceæ—all growing in tropical climates in a wild state and under cultivation.



# THE RUBBER FAMINE: TAPPING THE TREES FOR INDIARUBBER, AND THE DRYING OF THE RUBBER.



1. TAPPING A RUBBER TREE IN CEYLON, SHOWING THE "TAP" AT THE BOTTOM OF THE TREE, AND THE CUP IN WHICH THE RUBBER IS CAUGHT.

2. A CINGALESE GIRL TAPPING A RUBBER TREE ON A PLANTATION IN CEYLON, SHOWING THE METHOD OF CUTTING, AND THE CUP THAT CATCHES THE RUBBER.

3. THE RUBBER HUNG UP TO DRY.

Our photographs were taken on a rubber estate in Ceylon. Crude rubber was first brought to Europe by La Condamine, in 1735, but no use was made of the raw material for thirty-five years. Then it was found useful for rubbing out pencil marks. It remained in use for this purpose only until early in the nineteenth century, when Charles Macintosh and others began to make waterproof cloth with it. Crude rubber is collected by cutting an incision in the bark of the tree and allowing the milky juice which exudes from the wound to flow into a cup. The rubber is then boiled and passed between rollers, that foreign substances may be removed. The sheets that result are hung up to dry. Then the rubber goes to the grinding-mills, and the fibre is destroyed. Then compounds are added.



## FROM THE WORLD'S SCRAP-BOOK.



**CUT DOWN TO SAVE THE SOUTHERN SIDE OF A CITY: A BRIDGE DESTROYED BY THE FIREMEN DURING THE GREAT FIRE AT OSAKA.**

The people in this picture are not ancient Romans watching the bridge which Horatius "kept" fall into the Tiber. They are inhabitants of Osaka, in Japan, where a great fire occurred recently, and destroyed a large part of the town. The bridge over the river was cut down to prevent the flames crossing to the southern side, where the most important buildings are situated. The ruins of the Court of Appeal are seen in the distance.



**IN THE TRACK OF THE FLAMES: DEVASTATION WROUGHT BY THE TWENTY-SIX-HOUR FIRE AT OSAKA.**

The fire raged for twenty-six hours, and swept over an area two miles long and from 100 to 600 yards wide in a very crowded district. Many persons perished, and about 11,000 houses were destroyed, together with the new Court of Appeal and a famous Buddhist temple. The damage has been placed at between five to ten million pounds. Osaka has not been able to use modern fire-engines owing to the narrowness of the streets.



**THE FLAG QUESTION IN CRETE: FLAGS OF THE FOUR PROTECTING POWERS AND TURKEY.**

*Photo. Trampus.*

Much excitement has been aroused in Crete over the question of flags. The Cretans flew the Greek flag at Canea, contrary to the wishes of Turkey, to whom they owe suzerainty, and, on their refusing to lower it, a combined force from the international squadron landed and hauled it down. It was afterwards raised again, but lowered by the Cretans themselves. The five flags in the above picture are those of Great Britain, France, Italy, Russia, (the protecting Powers) and Turkey.



*Photo. Berliner Illustrations-Gesellschaft.*

**AN EXTRAORDINARY RAILWAY ACCIDENT: AN IRON SCAFFOLD FALLEN ACROSS THE TRACK.**

On a suburban railway in Berlin last week a peculiar accident occurred. Near the Schöneberg station a large gasometer was being built, and two iron structures nearly 300 feet high had been erected for raising workmen and materials. One of these suddenly collapsed and fell across the railway.



*Photo. Haeckel.*

**CRUSHED BY A FALLING SCAFFOLD: THE WRECKED RAILWAY CARRIAGE AT SCHÖNEBERG.**

A passenger train was passing just as the huge structure fell, and one third-class carriage was crushed beneath its weight, three passengers being seriously injured. Very fortunately the accident happened during the dinner hour, when there were no workmen on the gasometer.



## THE DUKE OF LANCASTER BECOMES KING EDWARD VII.:

THE KING'S RECOGNITION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S BIRTHDAY.



1. THE KING, WEARING THE UNIFORM OF HIS AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN HUSSARS, ARRIVING AT THE DOOR OF THE CHURCH AT MARIENBAD, IN ORDER TO TAKE PART IN THE CHURCH'S CELEBRATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S BIRTHDAY.

2. THE KING LEAVING THE CHURCH AT MARIENBAD AFTER HAVING TAKEN PART IN THE CELEBRATION OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA'S BIRTHDAY.

It is the custom of the King when he is at Marienbad on the Emperor Francis Joseph's birthday to discard for the day his travelling name, the Duke of Lancaster, and to become for that day of his true King Edward VII. On the occasion of the celebration last week, his Majesty, wearing the uniform of his Austro-Hungarian Hussars, and the ribbon of the St. Stephen's Order, went to the church at Marienbad, and heard the "Te Deum." For the day, also, the Royal Standard and the Imperial Hapsburg flag were hoisted over the Hotel Weimar.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY THE WORLD'S GRAPHIC PRESS.



## LADIES' PAGE.

SOCIETY has rushed off to Scotland, and here is game from the moors for the table—such a comfort, almost meeting for the time being the sighing wish of the housewife that somebody would invent a new joint! The protracted absence of game from the table gives it the charm of novelty when it returns; and plain roast is all-sufficient for a time. But in a little while we are anxiously inquiring once more as to a new method of cooking game; the ordinary roast has lost its first zest. There is, happily, a large choice of possible dishes, and it is a sign of sad lack of imagination in the kitchen if monotony is permitted. One caution should be attended to—namely, to use no other stock in preparing “made dishes” of game, except one pre-extracted from the game itself; a stock of beef or veal will diminish the flavour of a *ragout* to a pitiable degree. On the moors there will be always a sufficient proportion of old birds to stew for stock for the *ragouts*; where great abundance is not to be had, the alternative is to use the carcase and less desirable portions of the birds themselves to stew down for the gravies, which can be spared readily enough for the purpose in the compounding of a dish that is prepared by cutting up in the first place. Different birds have different portions less desirable than the remainder for eating, and it is the business of the cook to know which are the portions of each sort of game that can best be spared for her gravies. If she asks for gravy beef, this little item in domestic economy should be pointed out to her gently but firmly.

The “silly season” correspondence in the London newspapers in August is always amusing, if for no other reason than that it gives the unsophisticated, uncontrolled view of the average man and woman on subjects of primary and general interest, and thus, at any rate, serves as an index to the average mind. Not the least interesting point is what sort of topic serves to attract the amateur newspaper contributor—it must be one of immediate and pressing interest to almost everybody, and one on which everybody has his own ideas, or the supply of readable, sensible “letters to the Editor” will fail. This being so, it is amusing to observe that the only sure, certain, and permanent “draw” in the way of subjects, unfailingly so year after year, is something about our sex! Other topics may be started, but they are soon run to earth—for a good, long course across country, breathless in pace and instinct with interest, the magic topic is “Woman.”

“What is the Right Age for Marriage?” is the topic of the season. It was started by Miss May Sutton, the famous tennis-player, who gave it as her personal decision that twenty-five is the right age for a woman. Many of the correspondents propose as much as ten years later as the right age for a man. Such statements would have amazed our ancestors. It



A SMART YACHTING GOWN.

Complete dress in one piece, arranged as coat and skirt in blue serge, with light cloth collar and cuffs embroidered in black.

is still the law of the land that a girl can legally marry at twelve years old, and a boy at fourteen! A monstrous proposition it seems to most of us now, but it was, in actual fact, the age at which many of the upper classes in past days were tied for life to a wedded partner. Many even of our Queens, and other famous “great ladies,” usually heiresses, were married at absurdly low ages, and not a few boys also were so tied in their mid-teens. Matilda, our first Queen-regnant, for instance, was married at twelve to a great German potentate; Margaret of Anjou became the wife of Henry VI. at fifteen; and Isabella of France (Valois) was married to Richard II. when she was but nine. The last-named was, however, only nominally that King's wife, and at the age of eighteen, as a maiden widow, she was married again to her cousin, who was a lad of only fifteen. Fourteen was the age of Arthur, Prince of Wales when he was wedded to Catherine of Aragon, and Francis, King of France, had only passed his sixteenth birthday by a month when he married Mary Queen of Scots. There would be no difficulty in filling a page with other notorious instances of the absurdly early age at which both boys and girls were disposed of in marriage by their elders in the good old days. Property and social position were the considerations that generally dictated such premature espousals.

But even in early Victorian days, twenty-five would have been held to be exceedingly late for a woman to find a husband. In this great matter twenty-five is now where eighteen was half-a-century or so ago. The many other occupations now available for young women, both unpaid (University education, for example), and wage-earning ones, prevent them from eagerly desiring a very early marriage; while the increased luxury and love of show of our social life at the same time makes marriage more difficult for young men. From any rational point of view, thirty-five is far too old for a man to marry; and there is really much to be said in favour of quite early marriages for both men and women. There is Shakespeare's argument that a young wife will “wear to” the opinions and tastes of her husband best; and there is the moral consideration of the fixity of the fancy and the settlement of the temper to earnest effort that the responsibilities attached to marriage should bring. But there is much to consider on the contrary—the better knowledge of what one wants in a married partner that comes with a more mature judgment than in the teens; the desirability of gaining some place in life before accepting the difficult burdens of matrimony; the desire for a few years' freedom; the far greater danger to the wife (shown by statistics) if she enters upon the effort of woman's noblest sphere, motherhood, before her own growth is finished and her constitution consolidated; and these latter considerations give about twenty-five as the best age. But, after all, the best age is largely a question of when “the Hour and the Man”—or the woman—may arrive together.

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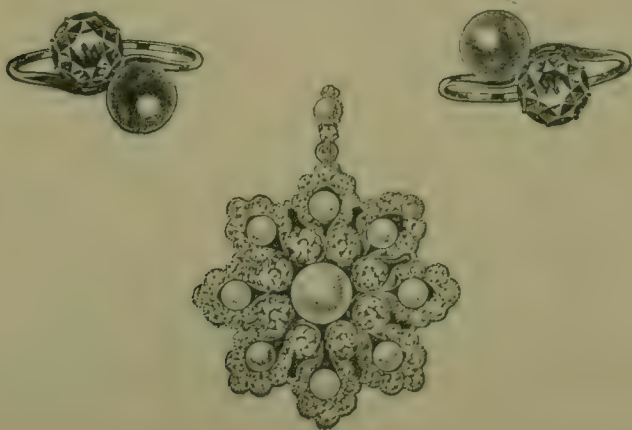
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## LITERATURE.

"Elisabeth Davernay." "Elisabeth Davernay" (Mills and Boon) is a very interesting study of the rise of the "emancipated" woman in



Photo. Sport and General.  
FOR USE AGAINST THE RIFFIANS: A SCHNEIDER BATTERY PREPARING FOR ACTION AT MELILLA.

From recent accounts of the fighting in Morocco, we learn that the Spaniards have used their Schneider artillery with great effect, at a distance of 1500 yards. It has been especially employed for the protection of convoys.

France. Mlle. Claire de Pratz is chiefly concerned with the ethical side of her difficulties. The cultured, fearless Elisabeth falls in love, and finds that her lover expects her submission—nay, in the intensity of his wonderful passion, he demands it. She fears coercion, her submission gained through her love, and, recognising that she is an "intermediate woman," upon whose action the future liberty of her sex depends, she wrenches herself free. The fundamental error of the book is, of course, the assumption that most men and women are secret antagonists in their mutual life. This is not the place to argue the point with Mlle. de Pratz, to whom congratulations are due for the fearless spirit of her book. It is a brave challenge.

"The Prince's Pranks." It is open to question whether a living Imperial personage should figure as the hero of sensational fiction; but, setting aside the doubtful taste of Mr. Charles Lowe's plot in "The Prince's Pranks" (The Bodley Head), he must be given credit for the production of an amusing "shocker." The opening has little or nothing to do

with the main action of the story, but as it is vigorous, and prevents the too-sudden introduction of the chief character, it serves its purpose well enough. "The Prince's Pranks" is a novel—one of a considerable class—that should not have its mysteries opened up prematurely in a review, seeing that its interest is bound to evaporate to a certain extent as soon as the plot is known. For this reason, therefore, we say no more but that the pranks are those of the German Emperor, who is presented in character, so to speak, at the time of the first Jubilee, when

to the ladies of some gay little court by a Mr. Capes in striped hose and slashed doublet. The love-story itself, that is: there is more in the book than the adventure of the sunny knight and the fair lady. It contains a vivid account of St. Catherine of Siena as she struck her contemporaries, and we do not know that Mr. Bernard Capes has ever done anything better than this slight portrait of a woman of genius. Plainly, it has been a labour of love for him to retell the story of the cheerful saint, the dyer's daughter who gave counsel to nobles, the worldly wise visionary. His young man went seeking her through the crowded, twisting streets of Siena, and she read his heart in riddles. We are prone to imagine saints as beings of an essential aloofness. As a corrective to that delusion we have this study of St. Catherine, happy in human society, living in a hive of industry, and taking the natural woman's interest in other people's affairs. Mr. Bernard Capes has here done a brilliant

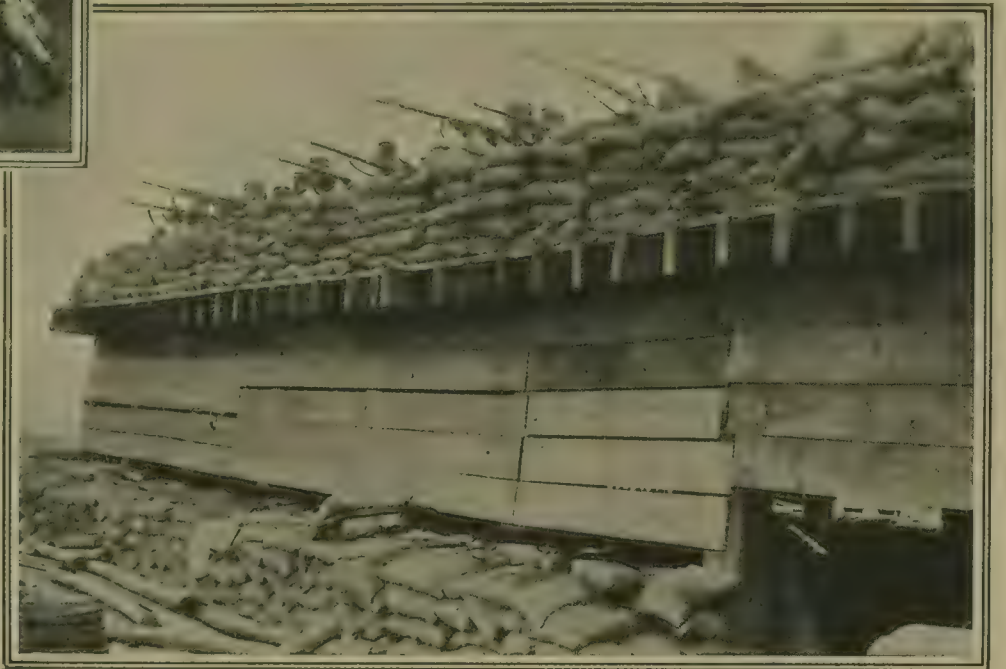


Photo. Sport and General.  
HOLDING THE POSITION: THE DEFENCE OF A SPANISH BLOCK-HOUSE.

In all descriptions of modern warfare block-houses are frequently mentioned, and it is interesting to see what a typical Spanish block-house is like. The above photograph shows the garrison preparing to defend themselves against a Moorish attack.

"The Love-Story of St. Bel."

"The Love-Story of St. Bel," by Bernard Capes (Methuen), was surely told, in a former incarnation,

bit of work, and it lifts "The Love-Story of St. Bel" out of the ruck of romances.

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2 Sapphires, 1 Ruby and Diamonds; 2 Emeralds and Diamonds; 3 Pearls and Diamonds; 2 Emeralds and Diamonds; 2 Sapphires, 1 Ruby and Diamonds, £25 5s.

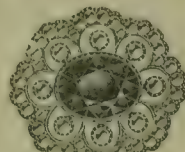
Illustrated Catalogue, 6000 Illustrations, L.N. Edition, 1908, post free upon application.



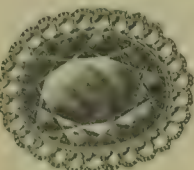
5-Row Gem Bracelet, comprising Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, and Pearls, £11 15s. 3-Row Bracelet, £7 15s.



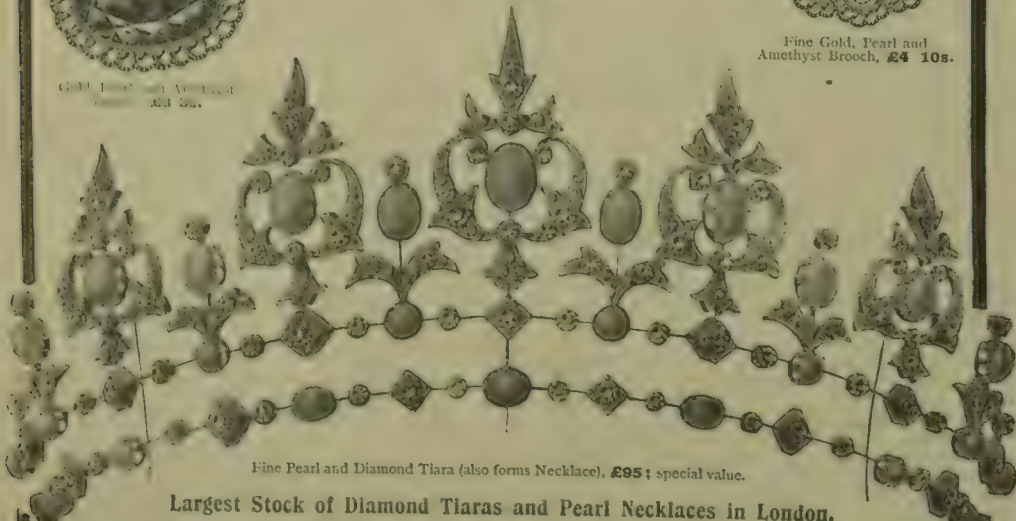
3-Row Ring, containing Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, and Pearls, £23 3s.



Fine Gold, Pearl and Amethyst Brooch, £4 10s.



Gold and Amethyst Ring, £3 5s.



Fine Pearl and Diamond Tiara (also forms Necklace), £95; special value.

Largest Stock of Diamond Tiaras and Pearl Necklaces in London.

GRAND HOTEL BUILDINGS, TRAFALGAR SQUARE, LONDON.

## COLGATE'S RIBBON DENTAL CREAM

### An Amusing Incident

(Told by a Dentist).

"COLGATE & CO.

"Dear Sirs: Thank you for calling my attention to your Dental Cream. Preventative dentistry for children is my special work, and I am delighted to know of such a delicious dentifrice for young people. One little boy ate the contents of the tube which I asked his mother to get for him, remarking to me the next day:

"Say, Doctor, I wish that tube had been three feet long."

Signed by a former President of a State Dental Association (Name on application).

### Just like a Boy!

There is actually in a large tube of Colgate's Dental Cream

## 15 feet of Cream.

If he had used it properly—one inch twice daily—it would have lasted 3 months.

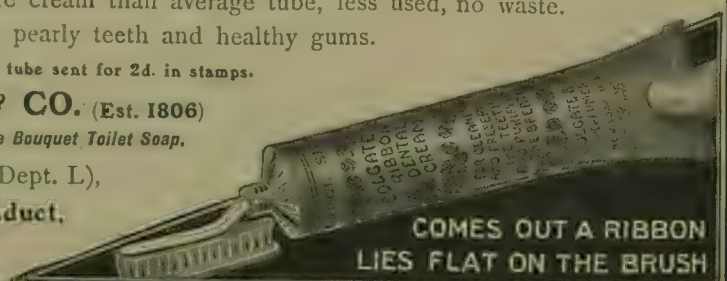
Delicious, the antiseptic dentifrice that combines efficiency with flavour. Economical, more cream than average tube, less used, no waste. Antiseptic, gives pearly teeth and healthy gums.

42 in. of Cream in trial tube sent for 2d. in stamps.

COLGATE & CO. (Est. 1806)

Makers of Cashmere Bouquet Toilet Soap.

British Depot (Dept. L),  
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COMES OUT A RIBBON  
LIES FLAT ON THE BRUSH



# A Perfectly Developed Baby.

## THE RESULT OF AN INTELLIGENT STUDY OF ITS FEEDING AND MANAGEMENT.

The following Article tells how this result may be achieved.

### HOW TO FEED BABY.

Naturally a healthy mother should feed her own child, and no cause save inability should prevent her doing so. The milk of a healthy mother confers a degree of immunity to infection to the young infant.

But there are many mothers who, though willing, cannot nurse their own children. Either they have no milk for them, or what there is is poor in quality and deficient in sustenance.

A milk must be found which in every respect approaches that of the mother. Cows' milk contains too much casein, too little fat, too little milk sugar, and is frequently acid and swarming with bacteria. Many scientific modifications of milk are made in the milk laboratories, but these are expensive, bulky to transport, and require great care in handling. A correctly modified milk is the best substitute feeding for the young infant, and this is secured in the "Allenburys" Milk Food, No. 1. It is packed as a dry powder in hermetically sealed tins. It is thus portable, contains no unnecessary weight, and is free from all dangerous germs. Only the addition of the proper proportion of boiled water is therefore necessary to provide a perfectly pure humanised milk at any moment, and in any place.

How valuable this is to mothers with babies at the seaside, on shipboard, or in foreign climes, and during hot weather when cows' milk is so frequently contaminated!

It is now over seventeen years since this Milk Food was first introduced; it has stood the test of time, and has become a household necessity all over the world.

Baby may go on taking Milk Food No. 1 until he enters his fourth month. He may take this food even when he is being nursed if his mother has not sufficient for him, so alike are the natural and artificial in this instance.

When four months old he requires something more for his infantile economy. A small quantity of soluble phosphates and albuminoids will help the formation of bone, nerve, and muscle. Substitute then the "Allenburys" Milk Food, No. 2, which contains these constituents in addition.

Note that even now Baby is having no starchy food under the "Allenburys" system, because physiologically he cannot digest any starch until he has turned six months. The giving of farinaceous foods is the cause of much digestive trouble and malnutrition, not infrequently leading to a rickety condition in the child. Let him, therefore, continue in this fashion until six months old.

When a child is brought up by hand, experience has shown that it thrives better when some fresh or raw material is given. This may be obtained from raw meat juice and the juice of grapes or oranges, or a little fresh cream may occasionally be added to the bottle, if the milk supply is thoroughly reliable.

Baby is now six months old, sturdy, cheerful, firm, and not too fat, with clear eye and glowing skin; he begins to be able to digest a little starchy or farinaceous food. Mother, if she has nursed him entirely so far, may ask: "What shall I give him when I want to wean him?" The "Allenburys" system has provided for all this. As long as the mother partially feeds her child herself the No. 1 Milk Food should be given, but when Baby is entirely weaned, and is above the age of six months, the "Allenburys" No. 3 or Malted Food should be employed. This, unlike Nos. 1 and 2, is not a milk food. It is a pure, partially digested farinaceous food, prepared by the action of malt extract upon pure wheat flour, according to the principles laid down by that great authority, Baron von Liebig.

This Food, then, like every farinaceous kind, requires to be mixed with milk.

The "Allenburys" Malted Food may now be continued as long as a bottle is needed. If at this age it is found that Baby cannot digest cows' milk, or that reliable milk is not obtainable, the "Allenburys" Diet may be substituted. This Diet is a pancreatised milk and wheaten food, and is therefore complete in itself, needing only the addition of boiling water.

Baby, like his father, is better and happier for a variation in his dietary; so that when he is eight months old he may have, in addition to his cream, fruit juice, and raw meat juice, a little floury potato carefully sieved from the outer portion of a nice mealy potato baked in its skin. This should be mixed with gravy from the joint. As he cuts his teeth and wants something to gnaw, give him a denuded chop bone to harden his gums on. When he has passed his first year, milky puddings, junket, fruit jellies, and, later, fish, chicken, and meat panadas, until he arrives at the dignity of collops (freshly minced meat).

The characteristics of Baby should be that of contentment and well-being, and not of "mewling and puking in the nurse's arms." In short, remember that Baby's food must be correct in composition and uncontaminated by harmful bacteria. These latter grow freely at summer temperature, and are conveyed to food (particularly to milk) by flies, and in dust. Keep, therefore, all food cool and covered.

The best indication of proper development in a child is a right increase in weight, coupled with increase in muscular strength. At five months the child should be able to hold its head erect, and at seven months to sit up for a short time. When ten months of age it should begin to crawl, and at a

year pull itself up and stand by a chair. At fourteen to fifteen months of age a child will generally walk alone. Do not encourage a child to walk before it does so of its own accord.

An infant will increase from five to eight ounces in weight each week. If the average increase in weight is very small, the food is either not being properly digested and made use of, or an insufficient quantity is being given. Should the motions of the child be copious and contain undigested curd, the food is not being properly assimilated; but if the motions are dry, hard, and small in amount, it is probable that too little food, with insufficient fat, is being given.

If the increase in weight is much over eight ounces a week the child is probably receiving too much food. Sickness immediately after a meal generally shows that too much food is being given, or it may be that it is being taken too quickly.

Children require feeding with greater regularity and much more frequently than adults, as they experience greater hunger and consequent distress if their meals are delayed beyond the usual feeding time. Their tissues undergo more active molecular change than those of adults, so that they require nutriment for waste as well as additional nutriment for growth; however, both in breast and in hand-feeding, it is of the utmost importance that the young mother should early realise how small an infant's stomach is. At birth it will hold a little more than an ounce of fluid, and at the end of two months only three ounces; yet mothers are constantly afraid that they are starving their young infants if they do not give them at least four or more ounces.

With bottle-fed infants it is highly important to get the quantities as well as the nature of the food right. It is wrong to feed the child because it cries, as is so usually done. Generally it does not cry because it is hungry, but because it has indigestion, probably from overfeeding. It is hard to convince nursing mothers especially of this, but an examination of the distended stomach and unhealthy curdled stools affords ample evidence.

To see that Baby has his meals at the right time and in the right quantity study the tables in Allen

**FRESH AIR.**—By day he may sleep out of doors in fine weather in some protected spot; a full-length perambulator with a hood partly up is the most convenient thing. Do not expose the head of a young baby to the direct rays of the sun. Let his nursery be bright, well ventilated, and facing south.

**BY NIGHT** let the windows be open, winter and summer, and the room uncrowded. Protect from draughts. Remember that bronchitis and colds are due to germs and foul air. Cold fresh air does not give colds. Let the whole house be clean and well ventilated, and the drains kept in perfect order.

Whether nursing Baby or feeding him by bottle, clean his mouth carefully out with a clean, fresh, soft rag or piece of lint after every feed, otherwise he may get thrush.

### BABY'S LITTLE AILMENTS.

Baby is subject to a variety of trifling ailments, many of which are speedily set right. But it is well to remember that advice in time saves many lives, so call in your Doctor early if you have any reason to think anything serious is amiss.

**SICKNESS.**—When Baby is constantly sick after meals, but his motions are natural, he is, in all probability, having too much food at a time, and gets rid of what he cannot make use of.

**BABY HAS FLATULENCE AND STOMACH DISTENSION.**—His food contains too much curd. His food is probably ordinary cows' milk and a farinaceous food. He neither digests the curd nor the flour. He has also in this instance probably an abnormal appetite, and his stomach is distended. He does not gain in weight.

**BABY HAS DIARRHOEA.**—His food, contaminated with noxious germs, has infected his bowel, and these are multiplying there. Stop his milk, and give him: White of egg, 1 part; water, 5 parts; together with the "Allenburys" Liquid Beef, or Meat Jelly, for a few days. Start again with "Allenburys" Milk Food, and boil the water before

**CONVULSIONS.**—The child must at once be undressed, put into a warm bath, and the head and face sponged with cold water; as soon as the convulsion is over the Baby should be quickly dried, wrapped up, and put to bed, not nursed. Medical advice should be sought without delay.

### MOTHER HERSELF.

Mother must be well nourished, and must take exercise if she would nurse her infant righteously. She must take plenty of milk and fluid; she must avoid rich and indigestible foods and late nights. To aid her milk, if necessary, she is recommended to take Bynin (Liquid Malt)—and as part of her farinaceous dietary the "Allenburys" Diet, the latter being particularly useful in promoting the flow of milk. Sore nipples are caused by chafing and inattention. Careful washing and drying after each feed will save them, and also Baby's mouth, from the thrush, which is a fungus growing in stale milk.

### THE "ALLENBURYS" FOODS.

#### The "Allenburys" Milk Food, No. 1.

For use from Birth to end of the Third Month. Affords a pure, humanised milk with the addition of water. Packed in hermetically sealed tins as a powder. The *British Medical Journal* writes: "Readily taken by infants, and easily digested. Its composition is based upon correct, scientific principles."

#### The "Allenburys" Milk Food, No. 2.

For use from the Fourth to end of the Sixth Month. Consists of No. 1 Milk Food, with the addition of maltose soluble phosphates, etc. There is no undigested starch in it. A report from *Lancet* Laboratory states: "We regard the introduction of Nos. 1 and 2 Foods as a progressive step in infant dietaries of considerable importance and value."

#### The "Allenburys" Malted Food, No. 3.

For use from Fifth or Six Month and Upwards. Is a malted farinaceous food, containing partially predigested wheaten flour. This food is superior to all other kinds of farinaceous food, malted or not, on account of the peculiar process of manufacture. The malting is done by active malt extract; no irritating spicules of malt are, therefore, present in the food.

#### The "Allenburys" DIET.

A scientific combination of pancreatised milk and wheaten flour. A light nourishment for general use in sickness and in health. The Diet can be made in a minute by the addition only of boiling water.

The simple fact that the "Allenburys" Milk Foods and the Diet merely require the addition of boiled water in their preparation ensures that in hot weather a reliable milk, free from harmful organisms, is provided.

#### The "Allenburys" Liquid Beef.

The "Allenburys" Liquid Beef is of great value to growing and weakly children, and it may be given to infants after the age of five or six months, to furnish that element of fresh diet regarded as essential to the vigorous growth and well-being of the child. The Liquid Beef may be given in quantities of half a teaspoonful several times a week. It may be added to the milk or food when this is at the right temperature to be given to the child.

#### The "Allenburys" Castor Oil.

Free from Odour and Nauseous Taste. A safe and certain aperient both for Mothers and Children.

#### The Palatable Aperient.

A clear jelly compound of castor oil and glycerine—a sure and mild aperient.

#### The "Allenburys" Carminative.

A simple corrective and carminative for children, containing the "Allenburys" Magnesia.

#### The "Allenburys"

#### Antiseptic Nursery Powder.

This nursery powder is prepared from ingredients of a perfectly harmless and non-irritating character. It is antiseptic and soothing to the skin when red, irritable, or chafed, and tends to keep the child sweet and wholesome. The "Allenburys" Antiseptic Nursery Powder does not interfere with the healthy action of the skin. As a dusting powder for infants it is unsurpassed.

#### The "Allenburys" Baby Soap.

Much harm is done to the tender infant's skin by the use of cheap soaps containing free caustic alkali or rancid fats, and often deleterious colouring matter and irritating scents. The "Allenburys" Baby Soap is absolutely pure and neutral, delicately scented, and is a beautiful emollient to the skin. It is the finest soap for nursery use.

### A Large Sample of

## The 'Allenburys' Foods

sent for 3d. in Stamps to cover Postage.

STATE AGE OF CHILD, MENTIONING THIS PAPER.

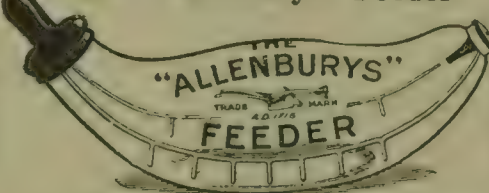
ALLEN & HANBURYS Ltd., LOMBARD STREET, LONDON.

and Hanburys' booklet, "Infant Feeding and Management" (sent post free on application).

The preparation of the foods is important; they should be freshly prepared for each meal. All foods should be given at a temperature of 100 deg. F.

**BOTTLE.**—Use a bottle which can be easily and efficiently cleansed and sterilised. The best is

### The "Allenburys" Feeder



The *Practitioner* writes: "We know of no better feeder . . . so simple, so easy to keep in order."

**ADVANTAGES:** The bottle is graduated to facilitate the measuring of food. It has no corners, and can be thoroughly and easily cleansed. No tube to breed germs, but only a pure rubber nipple that can be turned inside out for cleaning. A teat which clings fast to the bottle. An effective valve for the admission of air behind the column of food, hence the child is not troubled with wind-colic, due to swallowing air, as in ordinary feeders.

Feeding-bottles with long rubber tubes should on no account be employed.

### HOW TO MANAGE BABY.

To gauge Baby's advance in life, weigh him regularly every week, and record the weight in a book, or, better, on a chart, which may be obtained free from Allen and Hanburys. The average weight at any age may be seen by referring to the table of weights and ages in the booklet referred to above.

**WASH BABY** only with a pure alkali-free Baby Soap, and dust him with a simple nursery powder. **DRESS BABY** in light, porous woollen clothing. Do not hamper his limbs; and shorten early.

**LET BABY SLEEP** in his own cot, and not in his parents' bed. Do not make a slave of mother by letting her always nurse him.

use. Add lime water to the prepared food. As this usually happens in summer, see that water cisterns are cleansed out frequently, or, better, that all drinking water is drawn straight from the main by a special tap. Do not use filters. Baby's mouth may often be infected by giving him dummy teats and comforters to suck, which are never clean and sterile.

**THRUSH.**—Is characterised by white patches in the mouth; diarrhoea soon supervenes, and the buttocks become red. After each feed the child's mouth must be well swabbed out with borax and glycerine or Dioxogen on a clean piece of rag or lint. The teats and nipples must be scrupulously cleansed.

**CHRONIC CONSTIPATION.**—May be frequently relieved by increasing the amount of cream in the milk. Small doses three times a day of equal parts of olive oil and "Allenburys" Castor Oil, half a teaspoonful or less of the mixture, are useful in obstinate cases. Palatable Aperient serves a similar purpose. A teaspoonful of Bynin Liquid Malt in the bottle will often do good. A small piece of soap used as a suppository is frequently found useful.

**TEETHING.**—Little can be done for teething beyond giving the infant something hard to bite at. Lancing the gum is barbarous and out of date. Attention to general principles of feeding and health is more rational. Cold water in sips is very comforting. Baby should not be allowed to get constipated; small doses of the "Allenburys" Carminative are useful as a cooling agent and to regulate the bowels. A table of Dentition is appended below. Delay in cutting teeth is often a sign of backwardness in general nutrition and development. The milk teeth, or temporary set, appear generally in the following order:—

- 1st Group: The two Lower Central Incisors (front) 6th to 8th month.
- 2nd Group: The four Upper Incisors at intervals, 8th to 10th month. Interval of one to three months.
- 3rd Group: The Lower Lateral Incisors and Upper and Lower Front Molars (Grinders) 12th to 18th month. Interval of two to three months.
- 4th Group: Canines: Upper, usually first, 18th to 20th month.
- 5th Group: Posterior Molars (Back Grinders), 2 to 2½ years.

# Allen & Hanburys Ltd., Lombard Street, London.

Further details on the Management and Feeding of Infants will be found in "Infant Feeding and Management," published by Allen and Hanburys. A Free Copy of this will be forwarded on application.



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

THE will and codicil of CANON ARTHUR SUTTON VALPY, of the Close, Winchester, and Hereford House, Park Street, London, have been proved, the value of the estate amounting to £216,686. The testator gives £1000 for the repair and improvement of Winchester Cathedral; his collection of medals and £100 to Winchester College; £500 each to the North and East London Church Fund, the Bishop of London's Fund, the Bishop of Winchester's Fund, the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, the National Society for Educating the Children of the Poor, and the Incorporated Church Building Society. Canon Valpy leaving no children, one

that, owing to the new Budget arrangements, the legacy for a new church at Aldershot will not be able to be paid; I therefore cancel the legacy; but I desire my executors, when the time for payment should arrive, to pay such portion of it they think they can do in fairness to the other legacies."

The will (dated Dec. 3, 1908) of SIR WILLIAM HENRY HUMPHERY, BART., of 23, Bruton Street, whose death took place on March 31, is now proved, the value of the estate being £73,613, all of which goes to his wife, after the payment of £200 to Arthur Edward Savill, an executor.

The will of MR. ROBERT LEWIS JOHNSON, of Butter-ton Hall, Newcastle-under-Lyme, a partner in Johnson Brothers, pottery manufacturers, has been proved

## THE PLAYHOUSES.

## "THE PIN AND THE PUDDING" AT THE COMEDY.

MR. BARTON WHITE'S new play, produced last Monday for an intercalary season at the Comedy Theatre, would have been voted by the critics' old-fashioned twenty years ago, but plenty of our playgoers are quite twenty years behind the times, and the more vociferous section of Monday's audience seemed to like "The Pin and the Pudding" all the better because it was old-fashioned. It is a drama of domestic sentiment, showing first of all the discomforts of a London clerk's household condemned to straitened means, and turning for its plot on that old, old idea of the readiness of a girl to accept an unwelcome suitor in order to relieve



Photo, Campbell-Gray.

## CAGED CAPITALS: THE PARISH CHURCH IN MARYLEBONE DEFENDS ITSELF AGAINST THE PIGEONS.

In spite of the sacred associations of the dove, ever since one brought Noah the welcome news of dry land, its relative the pigeon does not find favour with the authorities of St. Marylebone Church, who have wired in the capitals of the pillars against it, as shown in our photograph. If all similar buildings in the metropolis followed this example, London would become, literally, one long Bird-cage Walk. Perhaps the Marylebone pigeons will migrate to the British Museum, and join those immortalised by Richard Jefferies.

half of the residue is to be held in trust as to £10,000 for the daughters of his sister Mrs. Pearson, and the remainder for the children of his sister Mrs. Darroch; one quarter in trust to pay £2700 per annum to his wife, and subject thereto for the children of his said sisters; and one fourth as to £10,000 for an endowment fund for the repair of Winchester Cathedral, £2000 for Queen Victoria's Clergy Fund, £1000 each for the Bishop of Winchester's Fund, the Church of England Soldiers and Sailors' Institute at Portsmouth, and the Church of England Soldiers and Sailors' Institutes Association; £500 to St. Thomas's House, Basingstoke; £10,000 for building a church in the diocese of Winchester, preference being given to Aldershot and Farnborough; and the remainder for the endowment thereof or for clerical charities, as the trustees may think fit. The codicil states: "I fear

by three of his sons, the value of the estate being £120,660. He gives £5000 shares in his firm each to his sons Frank and Leslie; £1000 each to his sons Harry, Arthur Stewart, and Leslie; £6000 to his son George; £5000 each to his daughters; and the residue to his wife for life, and then for his children.

The following important wills have been proved—

Mr. Robert Townsend Hippisley, Albert Road, Clifton, Bristol	£99,594
Sir Andrew Lusk, Bart., 15, Sussex Square	£96,659
Mr. William Fitzwilliam Burton, Burton Hall, Carlow, and Knockbawn, Greystones, Wicklow	£89,429
Mr. Arthur Harvey Thursby, Culverlands, near Reading	£85,875
Mr. Charles Thomas Amherst, Castlebar House, Ealing	£74,639
Rev. John Lewis, Ford Vicarage, Salop	£73,945
Mr. Alfred Henry Good, Wynnstey, Putney Hill	£66,681

the father, whom she idolises, from anxiety. This particular heroine's father has through a contretemps been convicted of theft, but has concealed this experience from his wife and child by pretending to have been away on a holiday. His employer—a blatant, purse-proud vulgarian—knows his secret, and uses it to get himself recommended as a suitor to the little girl. The story has only to be indicated for its artificiality to appear. But there are some amusing moments in the piece, especially those which exhibit the wealthy parvenu trying to wade through classic novels in order to endear himself to the heroine; and though the *dramatis personæ* are either caricatures or mere puppets of sentimentalism, Miss Iris Hoey makes an appealing ingénue, and Mr. Robert Whyte junior is pleasantly breezy in the rôle of the unscrupulous parvenu.

## "The Most Perfect Form of Cocoa."

GUY'S HOSPITAL GAZETTE

"Here's to my  
Jolly Good Health,



MAKERS TO H.M. THE KING.

FOOT'S  
ADJUSTABLE  
CHAIR.

Can be instantly and independently adjusted by the occupant to every position of comfort and ease. Combines Chair and Couch.

The BACK is adjustable to any position from upright to flat, and rises automatically when desired.

SEAT is adjustable to various degrees of inclination, either rearward or forward.

LEG REST is adjustable to several positions, and when detached forms a useful footstool.

FIT-THE-BACK REST can be extended or lowered. It gives a comforting support to the waist.

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READING DESK is adjustable in height and extension, and is also detachable.

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MADE WITH 2, 3 OR 4 DRAWERS IN FOUR QUALITIES AND SIX SIZES.

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## CUTICURA SOAP

And Cuticura Ointment. For sunburn, heat rashes, summer eczemas, itchings, irritations, inflammations, chafings and bites and stings of insects, as well as for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair and hands of infants, children and adults, these pure, sweet and gentle emollients are invaluable.

Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 10, Rue de la Chaussée d'Antin; Australia, R. Town & Co.; Sydney, India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; So. Africa, Lenné, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U.S.A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., 133 Columbus Ave., Boston.

Post-free from London depot, liberal sample of Cuticura with 32-page book on skin and scalp.



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## OWN STORY

"NEAREST THE  
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# PEARSON'S

1909

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Nursery Soaps—  
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Soap.

4d. per Tablet.



## ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

BISHOP WEILDON, Dean of Manchester, was the appointed preacher on Tuesday at St. Paul's Cathedral, where the consecration took place of the Ven. J. C. Wright, D.D., Archdeacon of Manchester, by the Archbishop of Sydney. The Rev. J. C. Ferguson was consecrated as Bishop of Singapore.

Archdeacon Wright will be succeeded at Manchester by the Rev. Edward Shaw Richardson, Vicar of St. Matthew's, Bolton, who has accepted the vacant Canonry and the living of St. George's, Hulme. Mr. Richardson is an excellent parish clergyman, and a preacher of considerable ability. His parish in Bolton has long been a model of a well-worked town parish.

The many admirers of the late Dean Lefroy who had the pleasure of meeting him in Switzerland will sympathise with the proposal announced by the Rev. B. Baring-Gould to place a tablet to his memory, with a stained-glass window, in the Riffelalp Church. It is also proposed to endow a bed (to bear his name) in the Brieg Hospital, which he was mainly instrumental in founding. This hospital supplies the urgent needs of the sick and injured in the Zermatt Valley.

Bishop Ingham has undertaken a prolonged tour of the stations of the Church Missionary Society, and is not expected to return to this country until April of next year. His closing sermon before he left London was preached at All Souls', Langham Place, and he made an earnest appeal for keener sympathy with missionary effort.

A cross is to be erected in Addington Churchyard in memory of Archbishops Manners-Sutton, Howley, Sumner, Longley, and Tait, who are buried there. Its centre has the figure of Our Lord as the Good Shepherd, and the base has panels on which are carved the armorial bearings of the five Archbishops, with the arms of the see of Canterbury. The cost of the memorial is being defrayed by the present Archbishop of Canterbury.

The Bishop of Exeter has written to the Rev. W. B. Lark, President of the United Methodist Conference, expressing regret that absence from Devonshire last month prevented him from sending a message to the Conference meeting at Plymouth. The Bishop says: "I hailed with satisfaction the formation of the United Methodist Conference as a step in the process of integration, which, to my mind, embodies an important principle from which much good is to be looked for in the times to come."

The Church Congress is to be invited to hold its fiftieth annual meeting in Cambridge in the autumn of 1910. In 1860 the first Church Congress was held in the dining-hall of King's College. The Mayor of Cambridge has suggested that the Congress should, for this occasion, be invited to meet in September. V.

## CHESS.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—Communications for this department should be addressed to the Chess Editor, Milford Lane, Strand, W.C.

HERWARD.—Your new contribution is very welcome.

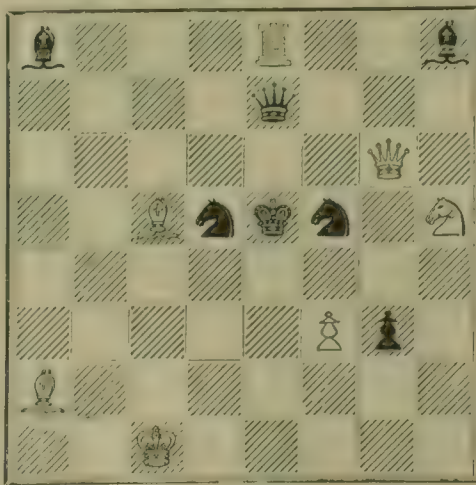
F DE MATOS HARDING.—Received with thanks. Shall be noticed shortly.

FR G (Reading).—Your problems shall receive attention.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3399 received from C A M (Penang) and J Young (Cape Town); of No. 3400 from Pestonji Jirani (Hyderabad, Deccan) and J Young; of No. 3402 from Henry A Sellar (Denver), R H Couper (Malbane, U.S.A.), Louis V Laws (Denver), and F J (Trinidad); of No. 3403 from Mrs. Kelly (Lymington), C Barretto (Madrid), J B Camara (Madeira), H S Brandreth (Weybridge), T K D (Scone), J S Wesley (Exeter), and F Churcher (Southampton); of No. 3404 from L Schlu (Vienna), F Churcher, John Isaacson (Liverpool), Ernst Maurer (Berlin), T F Walklett (Burslem), H S Brandreth, J S Wesley, and Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth).

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3405 received from Thomas Wetherall (Manchester), L Schlu, J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford), J Santer (Paris), T Turner (Brixton), F Henderson (Leeds), H S Brandreth, J Coad (Vauxhall), R C Widdicombe (Saltash), A G Beadell (Winchelsea), Julia Short (Exeter), J A S Hanbury (Birmingham), A W Hamilton-Gell (Exeter), Sorrento, T F Walklett, London McAdam (Southsea), J Steede, LL.D. (Penzance), G Stillington Johnson (Cotham), P Daly (Brighton), Dr. T K Douglas (Scone), E J Winter-Wood (Paignton), R Worters (Canterbury), J Isaacson, Captain J A Challice, Theodore Roberts (Blackpool), Hereward, Major Buckley (Instow), Ernst Maurer, T Roberts (Hackney), W S Forrester, and J Green (Boulogne).

PROBLEM No. 3407.—By A. W. DANIEL.  
BLACK.



WHITE.  
White to play, and mate in two moves.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3404.—By PHILIP H. WILLIAMS.

WHITE.  
1. Kt to B 6th  
2. Q to B 2nd (ch)  
3. Kt to B 7th, Mate.  
If Black play 1. K takes P, 2. Q to Kt 5th; if 1. K to B 5th, 2. Kt to B 7th; and if 1. Any other, then 2. Q to Q 4th, etc.

## CHESS IN GERMANY.

Game played in the match between Messrs. MIKES and RUBINSTEIN.  
(Queen's Pawn Game.)

WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. R.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to Q 4th	P to Q 4th	20. Q R to Q sq	B to Kt 2nd
2. Kt to K B 3rd	P to Q B 4th	21. P to K 4th	Q to Q B 4th
3. P to B 4th	B P takes P	22. Q to B sq	Q to Kt 5th
4. B P takes P	Q to K 4th (ch)	23. Q to K 3rd	Q to R 4th
5. Q to Q 2nd	Q takes Q P	24. Q R to Q 2nd	Q R to Q sq
6. Kt to B 3rd	Q to Q R 4th	25. R takes R	R takes R
7. Kt takes P	P to K Kt 3rd	26. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
		27. K to Kt 2nd	B to Kt 5th
		28. K to Q 3rd	P to K 4th
		29. Kt to K 2nd	P to Q B 4th
		30. Q to R 6th	Q to Q 2nd
		31. P to B 4th	

White now steadily gains the upper hand, but it cannot be said his opponent is seen at his best.

32. Q to B 6th  
33. Q to Q 5th  
34. P takes P  
35. Kt to Kt sq

The cause of ultimate disaster. White's attack is admirably correct.

36. Kt to B 3rd  
37. Q to Kt 7th  
38. P to Kt 4th  
39. Q to K B 7th  
40. P to K R 4th  
41. P takes P (ch)

Q to K 2nd  
K to Kt 2nd  
P to B 3rd  
P takes P  
K to R 3rd  
Q to Q 3rd  
P to Kt 4th  
P to K 6th  
B to B 5th  
Resigns

Another Booth liner, the steam-ship *Anselm*, called at Fishguard Harbour, the new port of call, on Aug. 20, and a number of passengers disembarked for London and other places. The liner dropped anchor at 9.24 a.m., and left at 9.43 a.m., being thus detained only nineteen minutes. Immediately after the Customs examination, a special train left Fishguard Harbour Station with the passengers, and arrived in London at 2.50 p.m., having performed the run between Fishguard and Paddington, with a stop at Cardiff, in 4¼ hours.

Under the title of "Bristol: As It Was and As It Is," Mr. Walter Reid, proprietor of the *Western Daily Press* and the *Bristol Evening News*, has published in book form (at 7s. 6d.) a most interesting series of articles on the recent history of that city. The book, which has been written by Mr. Stone and illustrated from pen-and-ink drawings by Mr. Loxton, tells a remarkable tale of progress in every department of municipal, educational, and social activity. During the fifty years that have passed since Bristol had its first daily paper, much of the old picturesque and dirty part of the city has been swept away to make room for improvements, the value of which cannot be overpraised. New streets have been made, the cathedral completed, docks built at the river's mouth and connected with the city by railways on both banks, bridges widened or constructed (including the Clifton Suspension Bridge), the downs purchased, colleges and schools founded, and a university created. Fifty-odd years ago Bristol was relatively a sleepy, old-fashioned place; now it is in the van of modern enterprise.

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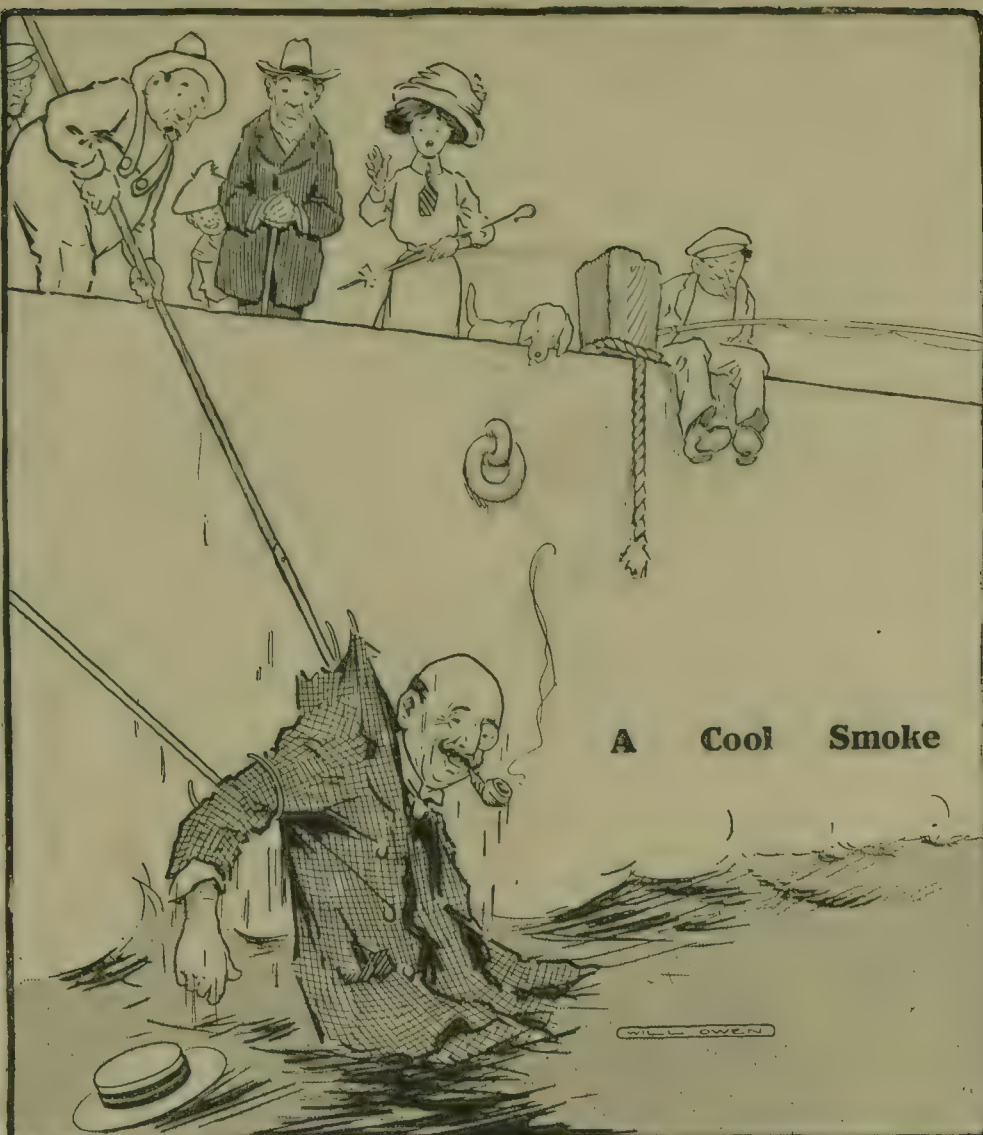
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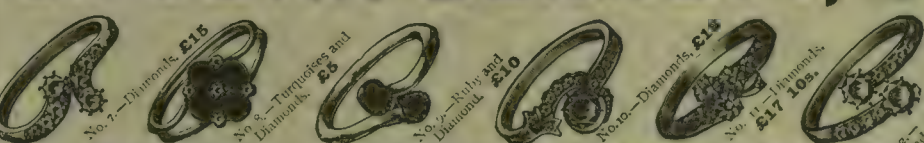
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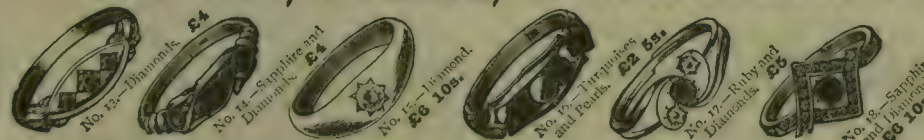
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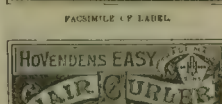
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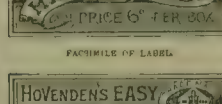
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## THE CHRONICLE OF THE CAR.

LATTER-DAY motorists fail to realise the sufferings of those who pioneered in the early days. "Double, double toil and trouble," was occasioned particularly by tyres, which were then very uncertain quantities, and which more often than not involved a terrible struggle in mounting and dismounting from the rim. To-day the lines of the motorist are cast in more pleasant places, and this came home to me with considerable force only the other day, when the tyre of a passing car burst just in front of me. Imbued with the ancient *camaraderie*, I pulled up to see if I could render assistance, but receiving a grateful reply in the negative, I stood by to watch the work. The wheels were fitted with tyres of very large diameter on Dunlop detachable rims, two spare rims and tyres being carried. I was more than astonished at the rapidity with which the whole job was effected. There is no doubt that the Dunlop detachable rim is the most rapidly and most easily manipulated detachable rim in the market. With it tyre-terror dies away to a vanishing point.

Last week one of the Cathcart Wason coterie thought fit to heckle Mr. Gladstone in the House on the subject of the Automobile Association's scouts, making a pious suggestion that these extremely useful and courteous road agents interfered with the police in the performance of their duties! Mr. Gladstone was understood to say that if this were proved to be so, Parliament would have to interfere. Now, the Parliament of this country is asked to do, and does, some quaint and curious things in these days, but surely it will be "de las ack" if his Majesty's faithful Commons are required to criminalise people who merely advise others not to break the law in places where the Hoddinot police consider it should not be infringed in the slightest degree. But

there are more ways of killing a horse than bleeding it to death, as they say in Cumberland; and Mr. Gladstone will find that motorists have means of retaliation for persecution, which they will surely put into effect.

The report of the judges of the R.A.C. Lamp Trials was issued on Thursday of last week, and

of light well ahead are absolutely necessary to the safe driving of a motor-car by night, but since the judges in question have concluded from their experiments that nothing of a really practical nature is gained by a light of more than twenty candle-power, it is not improbable that legislation may be set on foot to prohibit anything more powerful. The general results of these tests go to prove that reflectors and lenses can be so constructed that although a dazzling effect may be produced at a considerable distance, yet the same can be caused to disappear by the time the car is approached within a reasonable distance.

Even with existing lamps which have not been specially designed for non-dazzling effects, the dazzle can in many cases be very largely mitigated by fixing in accordance with the suggestions made in the report under review. It was found that the least dazzle was obtained either when the lamp was placed very low down (2 feet from the ground) or when fixed above the canopy level (7 feet 6 inches above the ground). At 3 feet or thereabout a downward tilt increased the dazzling effect, but below the level of 3 feet maximum dazzle was obtained with an upward tilt. On the whole, the best position found was the horizontal, with the lamps kept as near 2 feet from the ground as possible. All the anti-dazzling devices subjected to test, except one, diminished the light considerably. In this single case the illumination was reduced but slightly.

New Zealand is to have a mace for its Parliament, which is to be an exact reproduction in silver-gilt of that in the House of Commons. The order for this symbolic weapon has been placed by the Government of New Zealand with the Goldsmiths' and Silversmiths' Company, of 112, Regent Street, London, W.



Photo, Illustrations Bureau.

## ALL HANDS TO THE CAR! A MOTOR STUCK IN THE MUD ON THE RHEIMS AVIATION-GROUND.

So much rain had fallen at Rheims just before the commencement of the great aviation meeting, that the ground at Bétheny, where the aerodrome is situated, became a sea of mud. Many motor-cars became so deeply embedded in it, that they could not move by their own power. They were as hopelessly stuck in the mud as any old-fashioned cart, and had to be pushed out by human labour.

will interest every motorist. The tests have enabled the judges to give much valuable information on the construction and use of lamps, which is likely to prove valuable to both makers and users. Special attention was given to the investigation of the causes of dazzling, which is the chief complaint made by the general public against the use of powerful headlights. At the same time, lamps capable of throwing a strong, clearly defining beam

the light considerably. In this single case the illumination was reduced but slightly.

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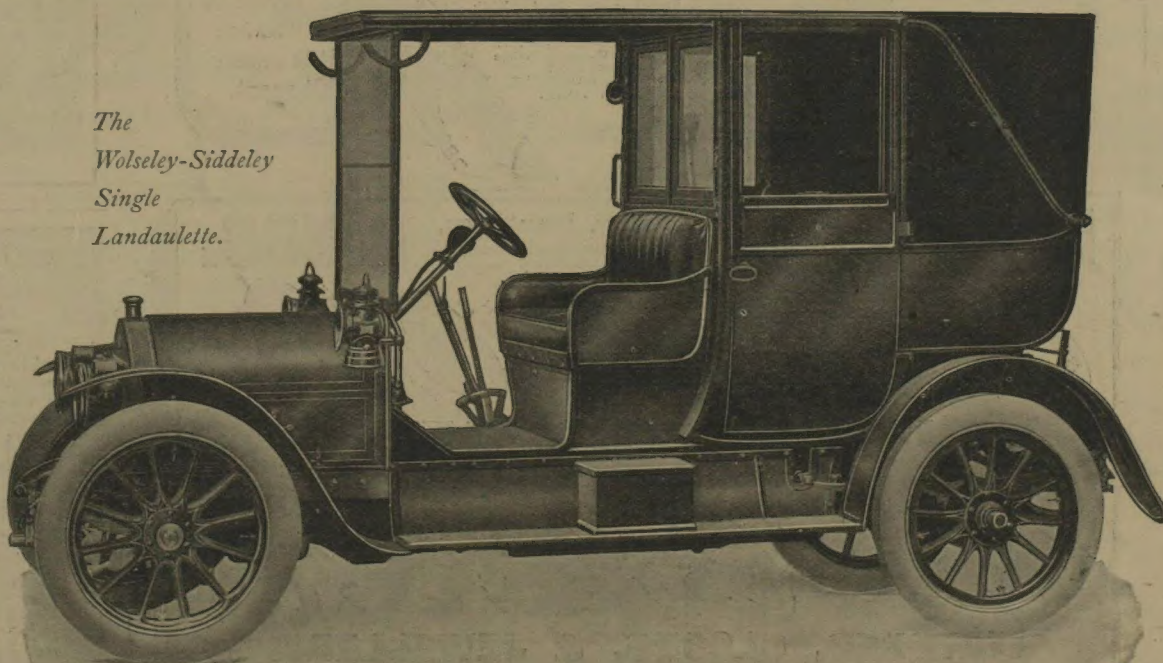
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# THE FREEMASONS' PLAN TO REBUILD SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM.

## A GIGANTIC TASK:

ILLUSTRATIONS & DETAILS TO SHOW THE ENORMOUS COST OF SUCH A RECONSTRUCTION.

There comes, need it be said, from America—in point of fact, from Boston—a suggestion that the Freemasons of the World shall subscribe that the Temple of Solomon may be rebuilt at Jerusalem. With the suggestion comes the remark that the undertaking would be an enormous one, and that it would cost a vast amount of money. This is obviously true, but we wonder whether those with whom the scheme originated have really counted the cost. That some idea of the magnitude of the proposed work may be gained, we print on this page and on the following pages the comparatively few figures that can be given reasonably, and many facts that further emphasise the gigantic sum which it would be necessary to collect before the great building could be re-erected. The interest of the Freemasons in the Temple is explained by the fact that they believe that their order was founded by King Solomon, and that he was the first Grand Master of the Craft. There is not only the question of ways and means to be considered. The site originally occupied by the Temple is now filled by the Harem-Esh-Shereef, "the Noble Sanctuary," which to the Moslems is only less sacred than Mecca and Medina, for it is believed to cover the rock that is regarded by them as the centre of the earth, the place from which Mahomet started when he visited Heaven. Therefore, it is obvious that any attempt to interfere with the present condition of things would in all probability bring about the greatest religious war the world has ever known. Meantime, it is stated that the Freemasons of Boston have begun operations by applying for the incorporation of a company to take the matter in hand.

### THE GATHERING TOGETHER OF THE WORKMEN.

SOLOMON asked Hiram, King of Tyre, to help him in the construction of the Temple, and desired him to send some of his subjects with his own to Mount Lebanon to cut down timber, "for the Sidonians are more skilful than our people in cutting of wood." He also offered to pay the woodcutters whatever price Hiram fixed. Hiram replied that he would be subservient to Solomon in all the things, and have many large trees of cedar and cypress wood cut down, and would send them by sea in floats to the place appointed for them to be delivered, so that they might be taken to Jerusalem. In consideration of this service Solomon sent Hiram annually 20,000 cori of wheat, the same of barley, and as many "baths" of oil and of wine. The quantity of wheat and barley was each equivalent to 1,600,000 gallons, or 200,000 bushels; while the quantity of oil and wine was each equivalent to 160,000 gallons. The latter would therefore be equal to about 3500 hogsheads.

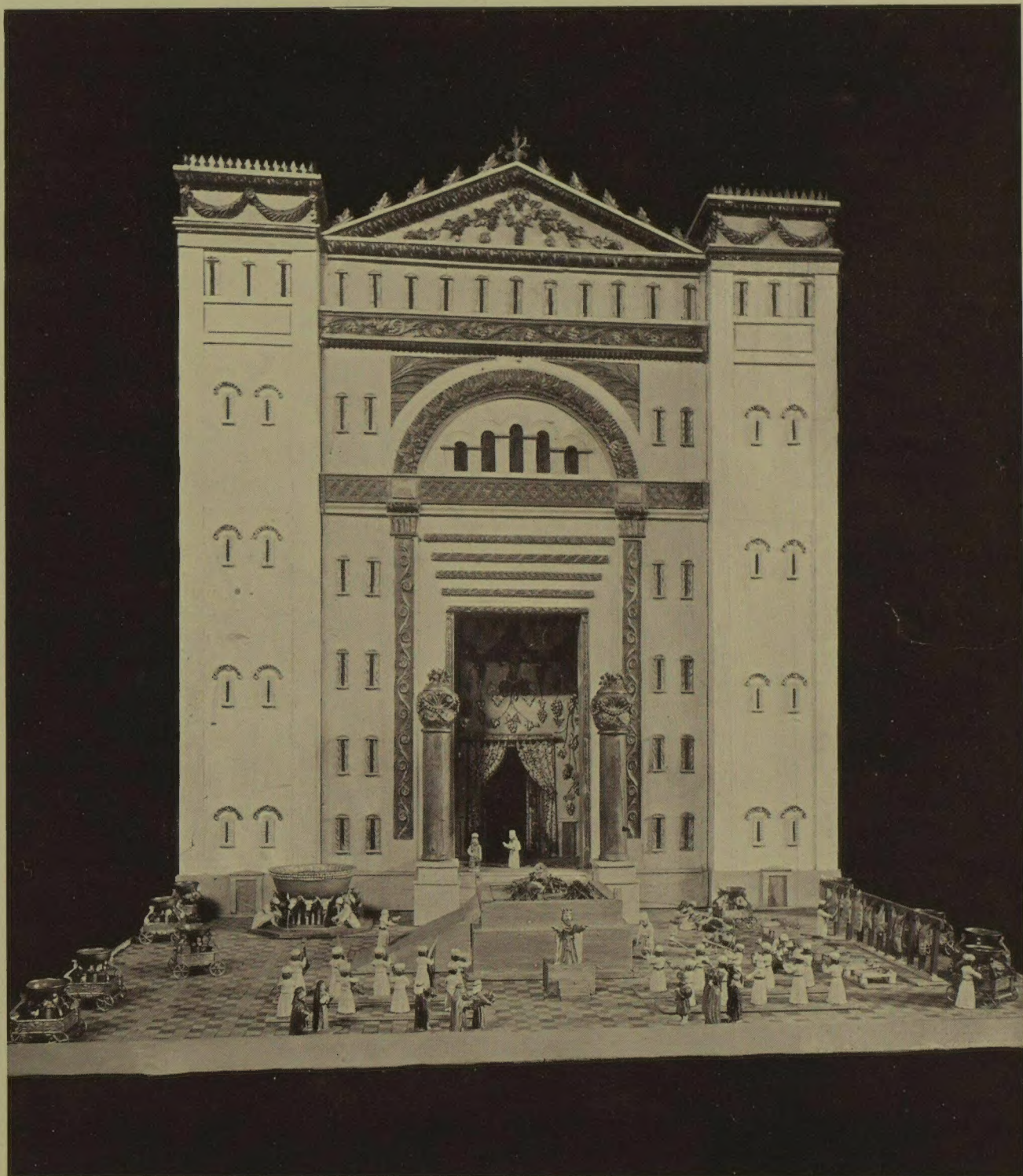
Solomon raised a levy of 30,000 men to cut timber. They were divided into three shifts. 10,000 went to Mount Lebanon for one month and were two months at home. There were 70,000 men who carried the stones, and there were 80,000 stone-cutters in the mountains. These men had 3300 foremen. Stone-cutters quarried enormous blocks, several cubits each way, for the foundations, and fitted them together before they were taken to Jerusalem. In this work they were aided by workmen sent by Hiram.

### MEN EMPLOYED.

The King's levy in Israel	30,000
(Ten thousand were sent to Lebanon for a month and brought home for two months.)	
Bearers of burdens	70,000
Hewers in the mountains	80,000
Overseers	3,300

183,300

But there is no special record of the men Hiram furnished, unless they are included in the above which "Solomon had in the mountains" (1 Kings v. 15). It is not known how many men were engaged in the actual building of the Temple. There is a tradition that Solomon was helped by "demons," for which reason not a sound of building operations was heard in Jerusalem during the time that the construction of the Temple lasted.



THE HOLY HOUSE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AND THE COURT OF THE PRIESTS.

This photograph, which is from a model made by Mr. J. M. Tenz, represents the exterior of the porch of the Temple with the two great pillars, Jachin and Boaz, the former on the right, and the latter on the left side of the doorway. The meaning of Jachin is "to establish," and that of Boaz "in strength." The porch itself, according to the description in 2 Chronicles iii. 3 and 4, was 20 cubits broad and 120 cubits high, while the height of the two brass pillars with their chapters was 23 cubits, so that the porch was rather more than five times the height of the pillars. This proportion, it will be observed, has not been maintained in the model, which makes the height of the porch only about four times that of the pillars. In the court, which, from its name, was reserved for the priests, may be seen the great altar of brass, which was 20 cubits long, 20 cubits broad, and 10 cubits high, with steps leading to it. On the left hand side of the court is the Molten Sea, which was "set on the right side, of the east over against the south" and stood on twelve brazen oxen. It was probably furnished with water by an elaborate system of pipes, which, however, are not mentioned in the Bible. In the court, too, will be seen the ten lavers, each of which stood on a brass base, elaborately ornamented and furnished with wheels, by means of which it could easily be taken to any part of the court in order that the water might be used for washing "such things as they offered, for the burnt offering." The water in the lavers was also, probably, used for the purpose of washing down the altar after the sacrifices had been offered, the bodies of the animals for which are observed on the right-hand side of the photograph, where, too, may be seen the tables on which the various portions of the animals were laid in order to be cut up. In the court of the priests, too, will be noticed the priests concerned in the musical part of the service. The musical instruments used for the singing of hymns were called "nablae and cinyrae" (psalteries and harps), and were made, according to Josephus, of "electrum," the finest brass. Josephus gives the number of these as 40,000; but he also gives the number of trumpets, which may also be seen being blown by priests, as 200,000. One of the greatest modern authorities, consulted on this point by a representative of "The Illustrated London News," gives it as his opinion that these numbers were grossly exaggerated by Josephus, who, in his view, exaggerated the number of all the appurtenances of the Temple where there is no Biblical authority from which he could not get away and by which he was tied down rigorously.

### THE COST OF THE LABOUR.

If the men of the King's levy had an eight-hour day at 8d. an hour, each man received 5s. 4d. a day or £1 12s. 0d. a week. The wages bill was—

Weekly	£16,000
Yearly	£832,000
Total for three years—	£2,496,000
Or roughly	£2,500,000

There is no record of the other 70,000 and 80,000 being worked in shifts.

At the same rate, the wages bill of the 70,000 burden-bearers was—

Weekly	£112,000
Yearly	£5,824,000
Total for three years—	£17,472,000

At the same rate, the £0,000 hewers—

Weekly	£128,000
Yearly	£6,656,000
For three years	£19,968,000

Total labour for three years—

£2,496,000
£17,472,000
£19,968,000
£39,936,000

This does not include the wages of 3300 foremen or the salary of Adoniram, who was over the King's levy of 30,000. Assuming each foreman to receive £2 a week, the bill was—

Weekly	£6,600
Yearly	£343,000
For three years	£1,029,000

Total wages bill for three years—

£39,936,000
£1,029,000
£40,965,000

The bearers of burdens would be required to haul the materials in Jerusalem during the building. If we suppose that the whole 70,000 were employed during the four years the cost would be ... £23,256,000

If the 80,000 were likewise employed the cost would be ... £26,624,000

If the 30,000 men were employed as before in 10,000 mensbits the cost would be ... £3,328,000

Total ... £53,248,000

This takes no account of the carvers, gilders, artists, workers in precious stones, makers of priestly garments, or cost of materials. As there are not the slightest data on which to base any calculations, it would be useless to attempt to guess at the money needed for these items.



# THE FREEMASONS' PLAN TO REBUILD SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM: A GIGANTIC TASK.

## THE SITE OF THE TEMPLE.

It was built on the site prepared for it by David, the threshold-floor of the Jebel Moriah, on Mount Moriah. The area enclosed by the outer walls covered about 25 acres of ground. After Solomon's Temple was destroyed Zerubbabel was built on its site. Later, Herod erected his Temple on the same site, but enlarged the boundaries. After the destruction of this, Hadrian built the Temple of Jupiter on the same site, and later Justinian built his church on the spot. The site is now occupied by the Great Mosque. Solomon's Temple was begun in the fourth year of the King's reign, 502 years after the Exodus from Egypt, 1012 years from the birth of Adam. It was finished in the eleventh year of Solomon's reign.

## GOLDEN ORNAMENTS AND VESSELS.

The golden ornaments included the great Candlestick with seven lights, symbols of the Divine presence; seven being the number of perfection. Ten reduced copies of this candlestick were made and ranged on each side of the Altar of Incense. Besides these there were the Ark to hold the Tablets of the Law, the table for the show-bread, candlesticks, censers, incense burners, knives, extinguishers, trays, vases, and other utensils for trimming and making the lights and fires, in numbers unknown; also basins, spoons, censers, for the house, inner doors of the Most Holy Place, and the doors of the House of the Temple.

## PRIESTLY GARMENTS, ETC. (FROM JOSEPHUS).

The sacerdotal garments which belonged to the high priests with the long robes and the oracles and the precious stones ... 1,000  
The crown upon which Moses wrote the name of God ... 1  
For each of the priests, garments of fine linen with purple girdles. (Nobody knows how many priests there were.) ... 10,000  
Trumpets ... 200,000  
Garments of fine linen for the singers, who were Levites ... 200,000  
Musical instruments intended for singing of hymns, of the finest brass ... 40,000

## THE GARMENTS OF THE PRIESTS.

After having purified himself, and before approaching the sacrifice, the priest put on the "machaneh," which means something that is tied fast. It was composed of fine twisted linen, and was in the nature of breeches, ending at the thighs, where it was tied fast. Over this was a linen vestment made of fine flax doubled. This was called "chethon," meaning linen. It reached down to the feet, fitting close to the body. It had sleeves which were tied fast at the arms. It was girded to the breast a little above the elbows by a girdle four fingers broad, but so loosely woven that "you would think it were the skin of a serpent." This girdle went several times round the body. It was embroidered with flowers of scarlet and purple and blue and fine twisted linen. In going round the body it began at the breast, where it was tied after it had gone round the body several times; the ends hung loosely down to the ankles. When the priest was assisting at the offering of sacrifices the ends were thrown over the left shoulder. The vestment had no loose or hollow parts anywhere in it, but only a narrow aperture about the neck. It was tied with strings hanging down from the edges over the breast and back, and fastened above each shoulder. On his head the priest wore the cap, which covered not the whole of the head, but rather more than half. It was made so that it looked like a crown of thick swaths of linen doubled round many times and sewn together. In addition, there was a piece of linen covering the whole cap from the upper part, reaching down to the forehead to hide the summit of the swaths, "which would otherwise appear indistinctly." It will be noted that most of these garments were also worn by the High Priest.

## THE GOLD IN THE TEMPLE.

It is stated in Chronicles that the whole Temple was overlaid with gold. The quantity of gold for the most holy house—the Oracle—was 600 talents. If the same system was adopted in the outer part, 700 talents must have been required. It is difficult to estimate the value of the gold, for the Babylonian gold talent was worth £100 (if "light") and £200 (if "heavy," the gold used in the Oracle was worth £250,000); and that in the outer part of the Temple, £100,000. The weight of the Oracle was worth £250,000, and that in the outer part of the Temple, £100,000. The thickness of the gold on the wainscoting, and the value of the precious stones used are unknown.

## SOME MEASUREMENTS.

The building was 60 cubits long, 20 cubits wide, and 30 cubits high. The Temple was divided into three portions—the main building, "The House of God," and the subsidiary buildings by which it was surrounded. The main building was rectangular in shape—10 cubits broad, 20 cubits broad, and 30 cubits high. Taking the cubit at 18 inches—30 ft., 20 ft., and 45 ft. respectively. The building lay E. and W., with entrance from E. The walls, according to Ezekiel, were 6 cubits thick (9 ft. to 10 ft.). On the second story they were 5 cubits, and on the third story 5 cubits, and above the upper story, 4 cubits.

## THE SIDE BUILDINGS, AND OTHER DETAILS.

On three sides, N. W. and S., the Temple was surrounded by a side building in three stories containing side chambers. The outer-story was 5 cubits broad, the middle was 6 cubits, the top 7 cubits. The height of each story from floor to ceiling was 5 cubits (7 ft.). The number of side chambers is not stated in Kings, but Ezekiel gives it at 30 (or 33) for each story. They were small, used for the storage of Temple furniture, etc. The Temple was surrounded by a court—the "inner court." This was surrounded by a wall—of three courses of hewn stone surrounded by a course of cedar beams. The entire citadel was enclosed by the Great Court.

## THE HOLY PLACE AND THE HOLY OF HOLIES.

The Holy Place (60 cubits long, 20 cubits broad, 30 cubits high) was floored with cyprus, paneled with cedar, and overlaid with gold. Its inner apartment was the Oracle or Holy of Holies, a cubical building with a side of 20 cubits. It, too, was made of cyprus and cedar, and overlaid with gold. The wall which separated the two portions was, in Ezekiel's Temple, 2 cubits thick; it was probably the same thickness in Solomon's Temple, and not merely a curtain as some think. In the Oracle were the sacred Ark and the two cherubim, each ten feet high, made of olive wood and overlaid with gold; the Altar of Incense, the Table of Showbread, and the Seven-branched Candlestick.

## THE PILLARS "JACHIN" AND "BOAZ."

The pillars "Jachin" and "Boaz" made by Hiram of Tyre were 18 cubits high with a chapter 5 cubits high, so that they were altogether 23 cubits high or 34 ft. They were hollow, and the thickness of the brass was four fingers. The chapters were ornamented with ivory work, and round about them was network interwoven with small palms made of brass to which were hung 300 pomegranates in two rows. Jachin stood on the right hand entrance to the porch and Boaz on the left hand. They were made hollow, it is believed, that they might be used as receptacles for documents, etc. Such columns were quite common in the Temples of Baal.

## THE MOLTEN SEA.

The Molten Sea was so named on account of its size. It stood in the S.E. angle of the Court of the Temple, was 10 cubits in diameter (15 ft.), 5 cubits (7 ft.) high, and 10 cubits (15 ft.) in circumference. It was said to have been capable of containing 2000 "baths," or 16,000 gallons. It was made of brass or copper captured by David from Tishath and Chum, cities of Hadadzer, King of Zobah. The basin was wrought "like the brim of a cup with flowers of lilies," that is, curved outward like a lily or a lotus flower. It stood on twelve oxen over-shouldered, three turned to each corner of the basins and all looking outwards. It was a handbreadth thick, about 4 inches. How the "sea" was filled or emptied is not stated.

## THE LAVERS AND THE BRAZEN ALTAR.

There were ten lavers, quadrangular in shape, supported on wagons 4 cubits long, 4 wide, and 3 high. Each wagon stood on four wheels, 1 cubit in diameter. The lavens were used for the water with which the entrails of the beasts used for burnt offerings were cleansed, and also their feet. The water with which the wagons came nearly up to the level of the great brazen altar. In the forecourt—due east from the Temple entrance—stood the great altar of burnt offering. It was made of brass, was 20 cubits (30 ft.) long, 20 cubits (30 ft.) broad, and 10 cubits (15 ft.) high. To the service of the altar belonged a great many utensils of brass cast in "bright brass." The number of these is unknown.

## THE NUMBER OF THE PRIESTS.

It is not known how many priests officiated in the Temple and belonged to its service. According to the great Jewish authority consulted by the representative of "The Illustrated London News," they could not have been very numerous, for those requested to take part in the service at any one time were very few. Josephus distinctly states that the number was 20,000. However, this was probably another exaggeration of the author. In addition to the priests were: (a) Levites, who though occupying a position subordinate to the priests, formed a strictly exclusive and hereditary order. (b) The official Israelites, who, in turn, represented the whole people while the daily sacrifice was offered.

## SOME REMARKABLE FIGURES FROM JOSEPHUS.

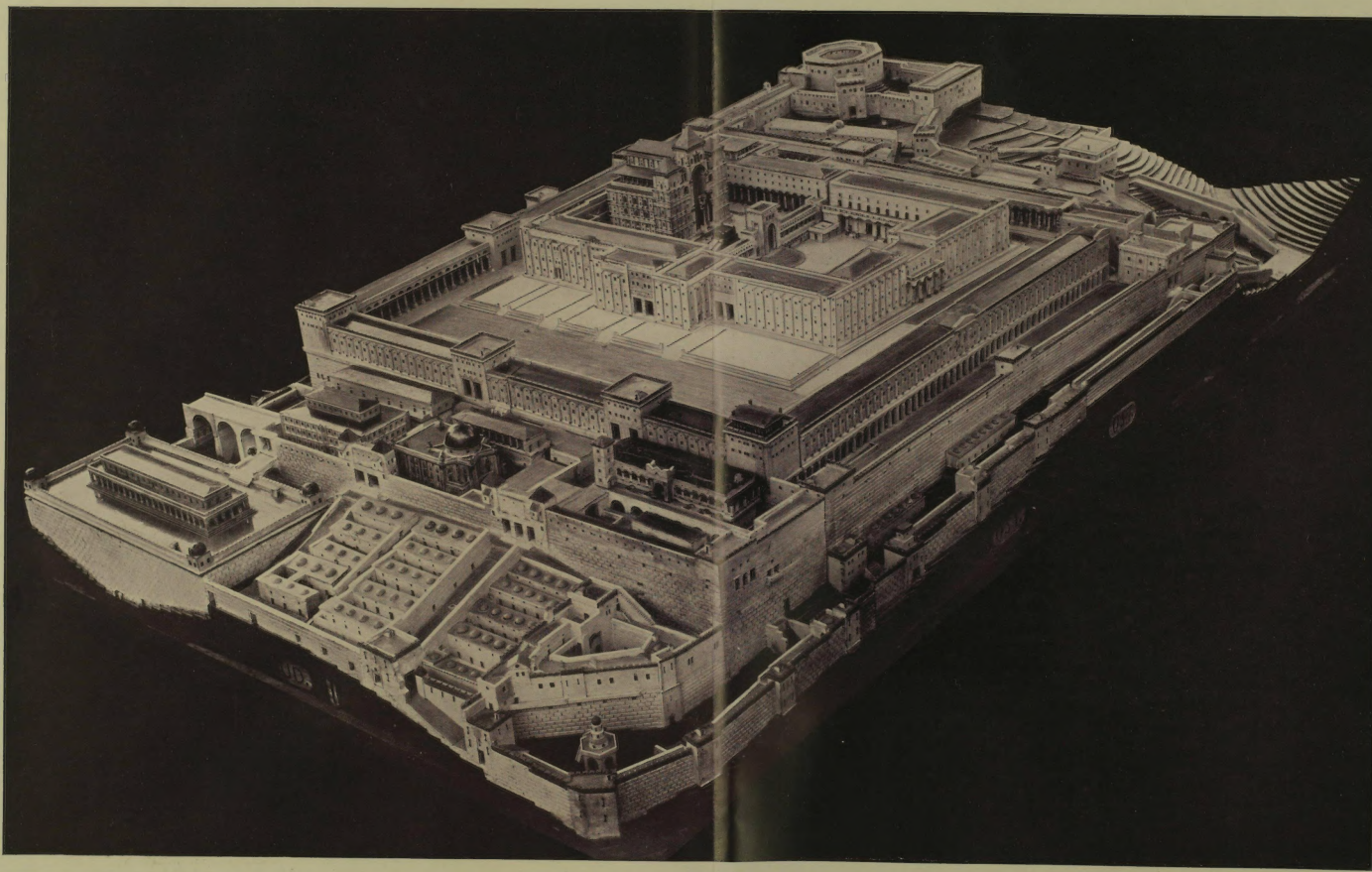
numbered	Measures of gold, 20,000
The pouring vessel	80,000
Golden vessels	100,000
Silver vessels	200,000
Golden dishes for offering fine flour	80,000
Silver dishes for the same purpose	100,000
Large gold basins for flour and oil	50,000
Similar basins of silver	120,000
Golden censers to carry incense to the altar	20,000
Other censers in which fire was carried from the great altar to the small altar within the Temple	50,000

## THE GARMENTS OF THE HIGH PRIEST.

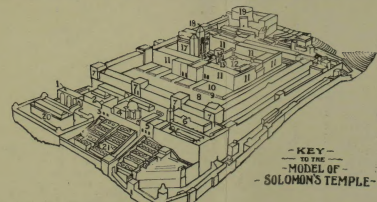
The High Priest's dress consisted of eight parts—the breast-plate, the ephod, the robe of the ephod, the turban, the broadened coat or diaper tunic, the girdle, the breeches of linen or drawers of linen, and a social mitre. The ephod consisted of two parts, and was made of gold, blue and purple and scarlet and fine twisted linen, with gold thread running through the colours. The two parts of the ephod were joined by shoulder-pieces which were fixed by means of large andonyones to act as buttons. On each of the two stones were engraved the names of the sons of Jacob, the elder ones being on the right side, and the younger on the left. In front of the ephod was the breast-plate or the breast-plate of judgment. It was made of "cunning work like the work of the ephod of gold, blue and purple and scarlet and fine twisted linen." In it were set twelve precious stones in four rows of three, and on each stone was engraved the name of one of the Children of Israel. The breast-plate had chains of wreathed work of pure gold on the ends, with gold rings, by which they were fastened to the shoulders of the ephod by a blue lace. The robe of the ephod was of blue woven work, were immediately under the ephod, and reached down to the priest's feet. At the bottom were fringes with pomegranates and golden bells alternately. The reason of the bells was that by shaking his garments at the time of offering the incense in the Temple on the great Day of Atonement, and on the great festivals, the people might have notice of it. The robe and might say their own prayers at the time. The robe of the ephod had sits in the side for the arm to come through. The High Priest's mitre resembled that of the ordinary priest. In addition, it contained a plate of gold, on which was engraved "Holiness to the Lord."

## ITEMS IN PRECIOUS METALS (FROM JOSEPHUS).

There were a great number of tables. One was large and made of gold, and on it were set the leaves of God. There were 10,000 others that resembled this, the gold and copper. These of gold were 20,000 and those of silver 40,000. There were 10,000 candlesticks, according to the command of Moses, one of which was dedicated for the Temple that it might burn in the daytime. One table with leaves on it was set on the north side of the Temple over against the great altar which was on the south side, but the golden altar stood between them. There were all in the outer portion of the Temple, which was 40 cubits long, and were before the end of the most secret place wherein the Ark was to be set.



1. BRIDGE CROSSING TYROPOEON VALLEY.
2. HOUSE OF THE FOREST OF LEBANON. —(1 Kings vii. 2-3).
3. DOUBLE PASSAGE.
4. JUDGMENT HALL, IN WHICH WAS THE THRONE OF THE KING.
5. TRIPLE PASSAGE.
6. KING'S PALACE.
7. OUTER TEMPLE PORCHES, WITH THE GATES RUNNING ROUND ALL SIDES AND FORMING A SQUARE.
8. OUTER COURT, OR COURT OF THE GENTILES.
9. TWELVE STEPS LEADING TO—
10. CHIEF TERRACE, WITH OPENINGS BETWEEN THE POSTS, AND INSCRIPTIONS THAT NO GENTILE SHOULD PASS THEM.
11. BUILDING, WITH THREE WINGS AND THREE STOREYS HIGH.
12. MIDDLE COURT.
13. FIFTEEN STEPS TO THE HIGH GATE (14). ON THE STEPS "THE PSALM OF DEGREES" (PSALMS 120-134) WAS CHANTED.
14. THE HIGH GATE.
15. THE INNER COURT, DIVIDED INTO THE COURT OF THE ISRAELITES AND THE COURT OF THE PRIESTS. Only the Court of Priests can be seen in the model. In the centre is the great brazen Altar of Burnt Offerings. In this court the Candlestick—all made of gold, were the Molten Sea (1 Kings vii. 23-4), and the ten Lavers on bases (1 Kings vii. 27-31).
16. THE TWO PILLARS—JACHIN AND BOAZ—(1 Kings vii. 15) IN FRONT OF THE PORCH.
17. THE TEMPLE PROPER. It was the Holy of Holies, a cubical building 20 cubits each way. In it stood the Ark of the Covenant and the Cherubim, the Table of Showbread, the Seven-branched Candlestick—all made of gold.
18. MIDDLE TOWER, 120 CUBITS HIGH.
19. THE HOUSE OF MILLO.—(2 Chron. iii. 4).
20. PART OF THE PALACE.
21. STABLES, AS CONJECTURED BY SOME AUTHORITIES, OR MORE PROBABLY STALLS FOR BEASTS TO BE USED FOR BURNT OFFERINGS.

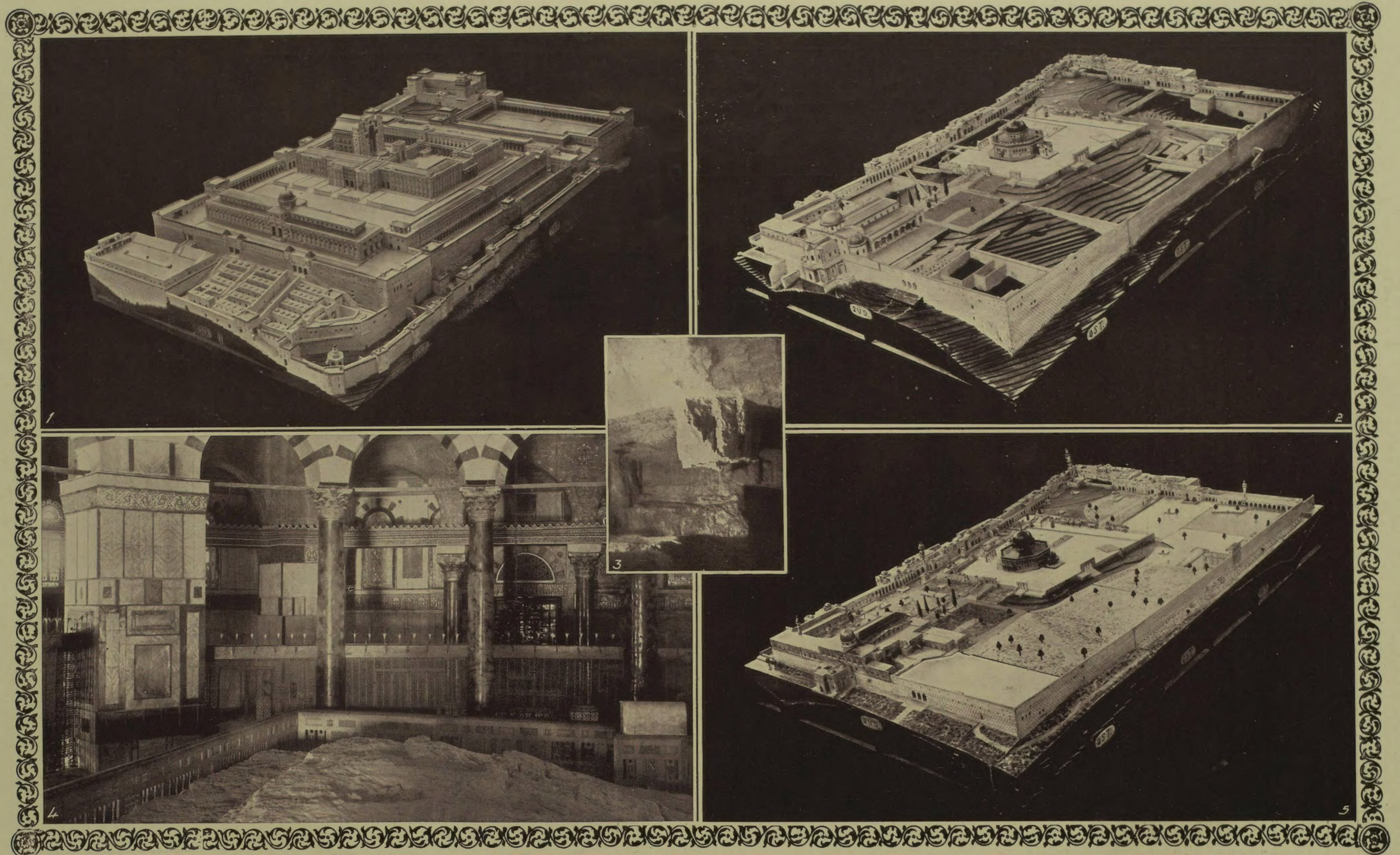


## SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AT JERUSALEM: A REMARKABLE MODEL OF THE FAMOUS STRUCTURE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS. TOGETHER WITH MANY DETAILS.

As we note on the preceding page, there is a suggestion that the Freemasons of the world shall rebuild Solomon's Temple, a task the magnitude of which does not seem to be fully recognised. We are much indebted for assistance in the compilation of this Supplement to, amongst others, Mr. Johann M. Tenz (of whose excellent book, "Jerusalem Ancient and Modern," thirteen editions have already been issued), Dr. Gaster, the Rev. Samuel Schor, and the Rev. James Neil. Further, we would acknowledge our indebtedness for the photographs of the remarkable models of Solomon's Temple, Herod's Temple, the Justinian Church, and Harcm Esh Shereef. These models were made by the late Dr. Schick. All visitors to Jerusalem should certainly see them. They are in charge of the Doctor's daughter, Mrs. Schoenck.



# THE PLAN TO RECONSTRUCT SOLOMON'S TEMPLE: THE SUCCESSORS OF THE GREAT BUILDING.



1. HEROD'S TEMPLE (SUCCESSOR TO SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AND THE TEMPLE BUILT BY ZERUBBABEL), WHICH TOOK FORTY-SIX YEARS TO ERECT, AND IN THE DAYS OF OUR LORD PRESENTED A STRUCTURE OF GREAT BEAUTY.

3. A GREAT BLOCK OF STONE IN SOLOMON'S QUARRIES, ROUGH HEWN, BUT NEVER REMOVED.

4. THE INTERIOR OF THE MOSQUE OF OMAR, SHOWING THE SACRED ROCK FROM WHICH, IT IS BELIEVED, MAHOMET STARTED WHEN HE VISITED HEAVEN.

2. THE CHURCH BUILT BY JUSTINIAN, WHO TURNED THE RUINS OF THE TEMPLE OF JUPITER, BUILT BY HADRIAN INTO AN EIGHT-SIDED CHURCH, AS IT WAS IN CHRISTIAN TIMES (IN THE SIXTH CENTURY).

5. THE SITE OF SOLOMON'S TEMPLE AS IT IS TO-DAY, OCCUPIED BY THE HAREM-ESH-SHEREEF: "THE NOBLE SANCTUARY," SHOWING THE MOSQUE OF OMAR.

We illustrate on this page the important buildings that succeeded Solomon's Temple. As we note elsewhere, the site is at present held by Moslems. It is only less sacred to them than Mecca and Medina, and Christians and Jews are forbidden to enter the Mosque on pain of death. As we remark on our Double-page, our photographs are of the models made by the late Dr. Schick.